24 DEC. 1930

REGD. NO. B 1062

INSURANCE
All Indian Companies have done well in 1929.
I 3

The Bombay Chronicle

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INSURANCE
The credit for this belongs to our people.
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VOL. XVIII NO 291 BOMBAY, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 24, 1930. PRICE ONE ANNA

GOVERNMENT BY ORDINANCES TO CONTINUE.

Viceroy Issues Three More 'Firmans'

SEASONABLE "GIFTS" FROM DELHI.

Lord Irwin's Post-Prandial Performance At Calcutta.

ATTEMPTS TO CONNECT CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE MOVEMENT WITH TERRORISM.

Three more ordinances have been issued by Lord Irwin. One is called the Unlawful Instigation Ordinance while the other two are the revival of the Press Ordinance and Unauthorized News-Sheet Ordinance.

Speaking at the European Association Dinner at Calcutta the Viceroy attempted to defend the Government policy of repression in dealing with the Civil Disobedience Movement.

After saying all these platitudes the Viceroy turns to his Indian critics and dubs the Civil Disobedience movement, "a gospel of negation" that had rapidly developed into "a menace to the good order of the whole body politic."

LATEST FIRMAN FROM DELHI.

NEW DELHI, Dec. 23.

The following is the text of the Unlawful Instigation Second Ordinance:—

"Whereas an emergency has arisen which makes it necessary to provide against instigation to the illegal refusal of the payment of certain liabilities, now, therefore in exercise of the powers conferred by Section 72 of the Government of India Act, the Governor-General is pleased to make and promulgate the following Ordinance.—

I. (1) Short title and extent.—This Ordinance may be called the Unlawful Instigation (Second) Ordinance, 1930.

(2) It extends to the whole of British India, including British Baluchistan and the Santha Paraganas.

II. (1) Power to declare notified areas and notified liabilities.—The Goverhor-General in Council may, by notification in the Gazette of India, empower any Local Government to make declarations under sub-sections (2) and (3).

(2) A Local Government empowered in this behalf may, by notification in the local official Gazette, declare that any part of the Province or the whole Province shall be a notified area for the purposes of this Ordinance.

(3) Such Local Government may further, by the same or by subsequent notification, declare that in such notified area, land revenue or any sum recoverable as arrears of land revenue or any tax, rate cess or other due or amount payable to Government or to any local authority, or rent of agricultural land, or anything recoverable as arrears of, or along with such rent, shall be a notified liability

III. Punishment for unlawful instigation to the non-payment of notified liability.— Whoever, by words either spoken or written, or by signs, or by visible representations or otherwise, instigates expressly, or by implication, any person or class of persons not to pay or to defer payment of any notified liability, and whoever does any act with intent or knowing it to be likely, that any words, signs, or visible representations containing such instigation shall thereby be communicated directly or indirectly to any person or class of persons in a notified area in any manner whatsoever, shall be prishable with imprisonment which may extend to Six months, or with fine, or with both.

IV. (1) Special rules or procedure.—Notwithstanding anything contained in the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, an offence punishable under this Ordinance shall be cognisable and non-bailable.

(2) No Magistrate shall take cognizance of any offence punishable unde this Ordinance except upon a report in writing of facts which constitute such offence made by a police officer not below the rank of sub-inspector.—A. P.

POSTPRANDIAL PLATITUDES BEFORE CALCUTTA EUROPEANS

In the course of his speech at the European Association Dinner at Calcutta on Monday, the Viceroy said:—

I remember that speaking here four years ago I tried to express my appreciation of what members of this Association had done and were doing to assist the political growth of India, often at no small inconvenience to themselves, and to those they represent, it has so happened that my five years of office have coincided with what must in any circumstances have been a period of intense political activity and no one knows better than I how great has been the help that during that time I as head of the Government have received from the European community.

THE ROUGH WEATHER.

Especially has that been the case during the last difficult year. I do not now speak of those difficulties which are weighing so heavily upon the economic life of India and with which I had occasion to deal a few days ago. I rather refer here to those political affairs which have lately occupied so large a place in all our thoughts. The ship of state has been encountering rough weather and it is at such time rather than when the sky is clear and seas are smooth that help is valuable. A British party leader is reported to have once said when discussing the support he desired from his party, "I don't want a fellow to support me when I am right, I want a fellow to support me when I am wrong". I would scarcely expect the European Association to be so indiscriminating as that, and I am well aware that there have of late been both some differences of opinion within your own ranks and also a disposition in certain quarters to seek much needed relief for feelings in criticism of Government. It is no doubt all to the good that when such differences of opinion exist, they should be freely and frankly stated and discussed. It was moreover certain that the times should have induced different conclusions in different minds and tended to provoke some to despair of anything constructive being accomplished, for the prevailig conditions in India challenge thought and lead all thinking men to search the intellctual foundations of their political philosophy, and where views are strongly held, it will be natural that strong expression should be given to them, and if the critics are honest in their convictions they will not hesitate to apportion blame where they believe it to be due. But the principal traget of attack or at all events, that with which I am mainly concerned has of course been Government, and on that am entitled to speak more fully.

POLITICIANS AND POOR MAN'S DONKEY.

I have myself been the object of a good deal of criticism both here and in England. With the latter this is obviously not the place and I am not at present the person, to deal, but general criticism in India directed against myself and my Government it is both my desire and my duty to meet. Let me make it plain in the first instance that I am the last person to claim that Governments or the Governor-General who presides over them should be immune from public criticism, for unless we are to assume that Governments are always entirely right—and I expect that both Lord Hardinge and Sir Stanley Jackson would agree that even the most confident and self-satisfied members of Governments have themselves been sometimes disposed to recoil from this extreme assertion of infallibility the absence of such criticism would denote a dangerous state of political apathy. At the same time, although one needs to have been in the business of Government in order to know that they make mistakes, it is, I think only those who have never been charged with the responsibility of framing policy and of executive action who are prone to the conclusion that Governments are imbued with a double dose of the original sin of ineptitude. While, therefore, I welcome criticism—and politicians like the poor man's donkey would think that something had gone seriously awry with the natural order if blows were no longer rained upon them—I think that Government on their side are entitled to demand that criticism should be constructive and that those who find fault with the action of Government should take steps to place their suggestion for a better course in concrete form before those who are occupied with administration.

"STRONG GOVERNMENT."

From one quarter the general cri-

(Continued on page 7).

PRESS GAG AGAIN.

Viceroy Promulgtes New Ordinance.

NEW DELHI, Dec. 23.

Lord Irwin has promulgated, subject to certain changes, the Press Ordinance and Unauthorised News-Sheets and Newspapers Ordinance. His Excellency has also promulgated an Ordinance against non-payment of liabilities, including taxes. The following are the changes of substance in the Ordinance.

(1) The addition of a proviso to sub-section (1) of Section 3, with the object of preventing the evasion, by keepers of presses, of payment of higher security which may be demaned under that section.

(2) The addition of a similar proviso to Section 7, to prevent similar evasion in the case of publishers of newspapers.

(3) The addition of a new provision (Section 18) penalising those who disseminate unauthorised news-sheets and newspapers.

(4) Local Government have been given discretion to forfeit a portion only of the the security deposited by presses (Vide Section 4). Similar changes have been made in regard to security on account of newspapers.

(5) Section (2) is an addition and fills an existing 'lacuna'.

(6) Section 15 has been slightly amended with the object of checking the circulation of objectionable news-sheets by extending the class of persons with powers of seizure.—A. P.

MERAPI VOLCANO DISASTER

About 700 Killed

ATTEMPT TO SAVE 75 ISOLATED PERSONS

Batavia.—The death-roll in the eruption of volcano at Merapi is now estimated at about 700. The volcano is still active. All villages in the danger zone have been evacuated, an army aeroplane flying over the stricken zone saw a group of 75 natives completely cut off. Attempt will be made to drop them food and promises of a very speedy rescue by means of parachutes.—Reuter.

MR. MAHOMED ALI BETTER

"Out Of Danger" Now

LONDON, Dec. 23,

Mr. Mahomed Ali's condition has slightly improved, and it is now considered that he is out of danger.—Reuter.

LONDON, Dec. 22.

Mr. Muhammed Ali is slightly better. It is hoped shortly to transfer him to a nursing home.—Reuter.

Pandit Malaviya Released Unconditionally

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 23.

News has been received that the Government of India have ordered release unconditionally of Pandit Madan Mohan ...alaviya. The Pandit is better but is still very weak.—A.P.

CONVICTIONS IN KARACHI:

(From our correspondent.)

KARACHI, Dec. 23.

A large number of convictions for civil disobedience were made yesterday 13 volunteers who were arrested on the 12th inst. at Shikarpuri cloth market and Railway Booking Office for preventing removal of stock of foreign cloth were sentenced each to four months R. I. under Sec. 143 I. P. C. (unlawful assembly) and one month's S. I. under Sec. 341 (wrongful restraint) the sentences to run concurrently. Those convicted included a Parsi youth, Rustomjee Jamshedjee Ghaswalla. The firm of Fatehchand Madangopal who were the complainants in this case have been socially bycotted and they have accordingly, removed their entire stock of goods from Karachi. They have branches at Amritsar, Delhi etc.

Four other volunteers, including one Mohomedan who been arrested under sec 47 Salt Act for selling contraband salt in the Karachi courts were also sentenced to four months R. I. Mohmed Ishaq, a Muslim youth was sentenced to one years R. I. for refusing to furnish securities and sign a bond. He was convicted for seditious speeches. The case against Santidas Gurmukhdas a foreign cloth bycott worker under Sec 379 (theft) for having it is alleged seized one bale of foreign cloth belonging to Fatehchand Madangopal has been postponed to 5th January as main witness a cartman, was not available.

Another case against one local Swadeshi Cloth Merchant under Sec. 411 on three counts for depositing in his godown foreign cloth seized by Congress has also been postponed to 5th January.

MORADABAD, Dec. 23.

The Session of the All-India Muslim League wil begin at Allahabad on December 29. Dr. Sir Mahomed Iqbal will preside.—A.P.

FLAG HOISTED ON 40 FEET STAFF

Babu Genu Day In Dharwar.

ORDER PROHIBITING SPEECHES AGAINST LEADER.

(From our correspondent.)

DHARWAR, Dec. 22.

Babu Genu Day was observed here yesterday when a ladies procession paraded principal street with cries of Babu Genu Zindabad. A public meeting was held in evening where Sjt. Diwakar and others spoke on the sacrifice of Babu Genu and the cause for which he died. To-day citizens took out a national flag procession afterwards the flag was hoisted on a staff 40 feet high specially erected in Gandhi Chowk in the Principal thoroughfare of the town Sjt. Mahadevepa Mendgudli of Sankeshvar recently released from jail addressed a monster gathering collected for flag hoisting Sjt. Ishtarao Mudvedkar has been served with an order under section 144 Cr. P. C. not to make public speeches in Dharwar for two months. Sjt. Mudvedkar hoisted the flag and made speeches defying the order Sjt. Mudvedkar who is an influential leader was served with similar order in Hubli last month.

C. P.'S 2ND DICTATOR.

From Jubbulpore To Khandwa

(From Our Correspondent).

NAGPUR MAHA", Dec. 23.

Seth Poonamchand Ranka, Second Dictator, C. P. Marathi 'War' Council was transferred from Jubbulpore to Khandwa sub-jail. It will be recalled that Seth Poonamchandji had recently gone on hunger strike and had succeeded in getting an assurance from jail authorities that 'C' class prisoners' diet would be improved.

WEST KHANDESH DICTATORS JAILED.

(From Our Correspondent).

DHULIA, Dec. 23.

The West Khandesh Congress Dictator Sjt. Barve, pleader has been jailed for three months' R. I. and fined Rs. 200. Sjt. Shahada, Taluka Congress Dictator and Sjt. Pandit, Pleader have been jailed and fined similarly. Sjt. Barve was handcuffed while taken from jail to court. The magistrate prohibited it afterwards.

STOP PRESS

LAHORE, Dec. 23.

HOW THEY WERE WOUNDED.

Enquiries regarding to-day's firing at the Governor show that His Excellency was leaving the University Hall when he was fired upon from the Visitors Gallery, to his left. Mr. Mehta Diwanchand, Sub-Inspector, Tibbi police station, who was on duty, at great personal risk, jumped at the alleged assailant from the front and evading two shots aimed at him, he succeeded in wrestling the revolver from his hand. Other policemen then came to his aid and took the suspect to Anarkali Police Station where his statement was recorded. He said that his name was Harikrishen and he was a resident of Mardan, N. W. F. Province. He had no pass for admittance to the Hall and he did not receive any degree as reported earlier. He was sitting all the time in the Visitors Gallery, dressed in foreign clothes.—A. P.

WAY TO PEACE IN INDIA

Throw Open The Prison Doors

Sir Leo Chiozza Money writes to "The Daily Herald" of November 29:

If peace in India is to be secured it can only come through justice and generosity; justice is properly inclusive of generosity.

The British public has learnt with astonishment that there are something like 25,000 political prisoners in India. Let the Government of India signalize the Round Table Conference by opening the prison doors for these patriots, and accompany this act of grace by a proclamation that it is done to testify to the good-will that is entertained by responsible authority, as an omen of peace and an augury of success in Council.

Minorities Sub-Committee Adjourns.

LONDON, Dec. 23.

Minorities Sub-Committee met this morning and adjourned till after Christmas, after moving appeals by MacDonald, who presided, and two lady delegates Thereafter general discussion among minorities representatives was begun and it had not been finished when sub-committee adjourned. No definite proposals were submitted.—Reuter.

MURAD'S FLIGHT

DELHI, Dec. 23.

Mr. Murad who is competing for the Aga Khan's prize for a solo flight to Cape Town left at nine this morning for Allgarh en route to Hydearabad.—A. P.

MADRAS V. VIJIANAGARAM

MADRAS, Dec. 23.

It is now almost certain that the return match between Madras and the Maharajkumar of Vijianagaram's XI will be a three day game, to take place at Chepauk on January 3rd, 4th and 5th.

The Madras selection Committee have selected the following thirteen names from which the eleven to represent Madras will finally be chosen:—Messrs. R. B. Garrick S. Darashah, M. J. Gopalan, V. Jagannathan, C. P. Johnstone, A. V. Krishnasami, C. K. Lavmanan, P. N. Miller, R. Nailer, G. Parthasarathy, A. G. Ram Singh, N. Swarna and H. P. Ward, Mr. Ward will captain the team.—A. P.

EDITOR OF "HINDU" VISITS SJT. V. J. PATEL.

COIMBATORE, Dec. 23.

Mr. A. Rangaswami Iyengar, Editor of the "Hindu" visited the Central Jail to-day and interviewed Mr. V. J. Patel.—A. P.

Latest Cotton Prices.

(Through the Cotton Information Bureau, 381, Ismail Building, 2nd floor, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.)

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET.

MARCH.

New York, Dec. 23.	
Previous closing rate	9.94
To-day's opening rate	9.88
Difference	+.06
To-day's closing	9.90
Difference	—.4

Broach expectation A. M. Rs. 175

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

MARCH 1931.

Liverpool, Dec. 23.	
Previous closing rate	5.31
To-day's opening rate	5.25
Difference	+.06
To-day's closing rate	5.23
Difference	—.08

SHOTS FIRED AT PUNJAB GOVERNOR

Sir Geoffrey Escapes Unhurt

POLICE SUB-INSPECTOR HIT

LAHORE, Dec. 23.

On the occasion of the Punjab University Convocation this afternoon three shots were fired inside the University Hall at the Governor Sir Geoffrey de Montmorency who fortunately escaped but a Police Sub-Inspector, Sirdar Chananasingh was hit by a shot on his hand. Three students are stated to have been taken into custody.—A. P.

SIX SHOTS FIRED AT SIR G. MONTMORENCY

According to the programme the students and guests occupied their seats in the University Hall a few minutes before noon and the Governor arrived punctually at noon. Admittance to the Hall was regulated by means of permits in order that no undesirable person entered the Hall. Special Police arrangements were also made. The Convocation passed off peacefully and the Governor was the first to leave the Hall at 20 minutes past one.

SIX SHOTS FIRED.

While he was emerging out of the hall suddenly six shots were fired from inside the hall at the Governor. Guests and students at first surmised that crackers had been exploded as a mark of respect but suddenly the murmur went round that a young man had fired at the Governor.

The Police immediately arrested a student who was firing shots. He had received B. A., B. T. degree. The Police also arrested another student who is alleged to have been assisting him in doing so. From the person of the former, in addition to a revolver with empty cartridges in the chamber, one knife and some live cartridges were recovered.

TWO INJURIES

His Excellency received two injuries, on in the back above the left hip and another in the left arm. The first injury is only skin deep and the other also is not serious, the bullet not having touched the bone. His Excellency walked from the University Hall to the adjoining room where Colonel Harper Nelson bandaged the injuries. The Governor then walked back to his car and motored to Mayo Hospital where after being attended to he went to Government House.

POLICE OFFICERS AND LADY DOCTOR INJURED

Two police officers and a lady doctor who happened to be in the Convocation Hall also received injuries. Sub-Inspector Chanan Singh received a bullet in his left arm and another Police official had his jaw penetrated by a bullet. The lady doctor received minor injury.—Associted Press.

PUNJAB GOVERNOR DOING WELL.

LAHORE, Dec. 23.

Authoritative details in connection with the Convocation outrage show that four shots were fired inside the hall. The Governor first proceeded to hospital by car and then to Government House reaching the latter at 2-20 p.m. It is understood that is doing well. A bulletin about his health is expected to-morrow morning.

ASSAILANT BOY OF 19

The name of the Governor's Assailant is Hari Krishen a resident of Multan. He is nineteen years of age and got his B.A., B.T. degree this afternoon. The other young man who was taken in custody on suspicion of being the former's accomplice has been released. The police are making further investigation.—A. P.

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For each Additional Word.
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A R 3961

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A R3973

WANTED—CLERKS Insurance Office, salary 40/-, cash security 50/- essential, also paid agents. Apply Box No. 549, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
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WANTED—A first class Weaving Master with experience of fencies. Indian preferred. Apply Box No. 550 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A 2260

WANTED—CLERK, knowing fair Gujarati, English Correspondence, Type-writing. Apply sharp or see MONJI VISHRAM & CO., Chemists, Jumma Musjid, Bombay.
A R 3958

WANTED—A few permanent ORGANISERS at Mofussil on Rs. 50/- plus Rs. 25/- to organise the sale of packed and loose tea through agents. Candidates ready to keep a small cash security need apply with anna stamp. PEKOE AGENCY (1930), LTD. 29, Strand Road, Calcutta.

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A 2237.

WANTED—TRAVELLING ORGANISERS to secure orders for Swadeshi cloth. Pay Rs. 50/- p .m. plus commission and T. A. Cash security Rs. 100/- essential. Apply M. S. MANMOHAN KUMAR, Mazagaon, Bombay with one anna stamp.
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A 2243

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A R3818

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TO LET—ROOMS and SHOPS in Gopal Bhuvan, Princess Street, at very cheap rate, apply Manager.
C R3968

TO LET.—GODOWN, OFFICE and RESIDENTIAL ROOMS at reduced rent in Khatau Nivas at Kalbadevi. Jambulwadi. Apply KHATAU SHIVJI, Damar Lane, Mandvi.
C R 3971

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IDEAL BIG BUNGALOW, facing Sea suitable for Europeans and Japanese. Apply sharp to Box No. 544, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle"
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T R3937

SPECIAL OFFER of Fountain Pens.—Lever Filling, in Black Vulcanite, Big capacity Barrel. Fitted with a warranted 14 ct. Gold Nib. Satisfaction guaranteed, or money returned Price Rs. 3/12/ per V.P.P. H.P. Co., P. O. Box 375, Bombay.
2119

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UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY

GRADUATION DAY—31ST JANUARY 1931.

The 31st of January, 1931, having been fixed as a graduation day, Degrees will be conferred at a meeting of the Senate to be held on that day. The 5th of January 1931 is the last day for the receipt of applications and fees for admission to Degrees on the occasion. Forms of application may be obtained free of charge from the Registrar's office.

FARDUNJI M. DASTUR,
Offg. Registrar.
Bombay, 29th November, 1930.
2081

Public Notices

THE JAYASHANKAR MILLS BARSI, LTD.)

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the EIGHTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company at the Mill Site, Barsi Town, on TUESDAY, the 30th December, 1930, at 2 P.M. (S.T.) for the purpose of transacting the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and audited Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account for the year ended 30th September 1930.
2. To elect Directors in place of Mr. Ganpat Ramling Zadbuke and Mr. Purushottam Damodar Raichurkar who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election and offer themselves accordingly.
3. To appoint an Auditor for the current year and to fix his remuneration.
4. To transact such other business as the Chairman may bring before the meeting.

The SHARE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 22nd December, 1930, to the 8th January, 1931, (both days inclusive).

By Order of the Board,
ZADBUKE & CO.,
Agents.

Barsi Town,
18th December 1930.
2252.

THE BOMBAY SCHOOLS COMMITTEE.

APPLICATIONS stating age, qualifications and experience, are invited for posts of full-time English Teachers in the Bombay Municipal Urdu Boys' Schools, in the grade of Rs. 60—2—100—3—130, from candidates whose mother-tongue is Urdu and who possess the Matriculation Certificate or a higher University qualification. Preference will be given to those having the Secondary Teachers' Certificate or an equivalent or higher training certificate, degree or diploma. Applications should reach this Office before the 10th January, 1930.

R. V. PARULEKAR,
Secretary, Schools Committee.
The Schools Committee's Office,
Municipal Building, Fort,
Bombay, 16th December, 1930.
2236

THE BROACH CITY PRESS CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that SHARE CERTIFICATE No. 588 standing in the name of Toolsidas Ramji of Mangrol (Kathiawar), a Share-holder of the above Company is LOST. Anybody who has a claim on the above-mentioned share should inform the Company within two months from date at the registered office of the Company at Navsari Chambers, Outram Road, Fort, Bombay, otherwise a new Share Certificate will be issued to the above mentioned party, and no claim in respect of this share will be entertained thereafter.

Secretaries & Managers.
Bombay 22-12-1930.
2251

Tender.

K. E. M. HOSPITAL,
BOMBAY.

TENDERS ARE INVITED for the supply of Drugs, Medicines, etc., to the King Edward VII Memorial Hospital, Parel, Bombay, for one year, commencing from 1st March, 1931.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay and delivered at the Office of the Chief Accountant, Municipal Offices, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, not later than 1 p.m. (B. T.) on 5TH JANUARY, 1931. Tenders must be enclosed in sealed envelopes, which must be endorsed "Tenders for the Supply of Drugs, Medicines, etc., for the K. E. M. Hospital."

Forms of contract, specifications, etc., and any other information that may be required will be supplied by the Dean's Office, K. E. M. Hospital, Parel, Bombay, on personal application. A charge of Rs. 5 will have to be paid for each set of tender forms.

The attention of the tenderers is invited to the general directions published with the tender.

JIVRAJ N. MEHTA,
Dean.
2200

Amusements

WHEN WOMAN HATES — Next Saturday AT **ROYAL OPERA HOUSE** Best Christmas attraction

No means is too low to justify her ends. Where the mightiest man would shudder, there she would work like an unfeeling machine moving towards a dreadful god.

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Zalim Zulekha

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JACK MULHALL

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THE LOVE PARADE
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and
CHARLIE CHAPLIN.

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THOSE TWINKLING STARS !

—:o:—

Lovely And Strange But Too Many.

A "CRITIC" REFLECTS ON ASTRONOMY

When we were very young (and knew not Jeans) our astronomy had more rhyme than reason.

Twinkle, twinkle, little star,
How I wonder what you are!
Up above the world so high,
Like a "tumty" in the sky.

For "tumty" infantile wit used to substitute the bright idea of the moment. Tea-tray was a favourite suggestion. Now we know rather more—for example, that the majesty of the heavens, along with the composition of our terrestrial share of the glory, is all very mathematical. For those of us who never could do sums. regarded algebra as an abuse of letters, looked upon Euclid as a disgusting prig always putting himself in the right and boasting of the fact with his smart-Alec finale of "Q.E.D.," and found trignometry to be merely a jargon, the announcement that the First Cause is the most Senior of Wranglers is not very comforting. This effort of Sir James Jeans to turn God into the semblance of a Cambridge man simply will not do. It is worth reminding those who would paint the starry heavens Light Blue that science has been defined by an Oxford wit as the continuous discovery of its own mistakes, writes Ivor Browne in the "Manchester Guardian".

PLEASANT EFFECT.

However, whatever the Cause, the twinkle is the effect, and rather a pleasant one. It appears to be settled that the tea-tray in the sky is only one of a myriad millions of similar tea-trays beside which we may reasonably feel very small indeed.

"A few stars are known which are hardly bigger than the earth, but the majority are so large that hundreds of thousands of earths could be packed inside each and leave room to spare; here and there we come upon a giant star large enough to contain millions of millions of earths. And the total number of stars in the universe is probably something like the total number of grains of sand on all the seashores of the world."

ASTRONOMY VS. ECONOMICS.

Thus Sir James Jeans begins his latest treaties, and we knew something of this before. But his reminder is so cool, so forcible, so final. He goes on to assure us that life, as we understand it, is inconceivable amid these cold-dead immensities. We naturally feel very diminutive and absurd. What are such particles as we, fiery though we may deem ourselves, among such enormities? Why bother to quarrel with our relations or catch the morning train, why fret because we missed that three-foot putt or said the wrong thing at supper last night? If we compare ourselves to leaves or dust in the familiar manner of the more pessimistic poets, we do but flatter ourselves. To say that we are like the tiniest molecule is hopelessly to magnify our importance Astronomy knocks economics clean out of the competition for the top place among the dismal sciences. We are, by any standard of quantity or durability, as near to nothing as may be. For us to bid the star twinkle is as much an impertinence as for a grain of the Sahara sand to give orders to the entire population of the United States.

THE MILLIONS.

And yet astronomy does not, in the long run, terrify and humiliate us as it might. The reason is, I think, that it has over done its millions. The distances and the numbers and the aeons pile up the rows of noughts until they become as nought. What makes a man, and perhaps more particularly a man's wife, feel poor is the fact that his neighbour has £100 a year more than he has; that Mr. Rockfeller leads us by some twenty millions a year does not worry us in the least. When you are reckoning in pound notes the millions cease to matter. And that is why our myriads of twinkling stars do not reduce us to that sense of infantile pettiness which they might be expected to inflict. If there were only ten or twenty or a hundred stars we would be the more likely to reflect in modesty on the insignificance of our globe. But when ten or twenty or a hundred become millions of millions or millions, then it is obviously impossible to feel small enough, and therefore the natural inclination is not to feel small at all.

CLOUDS PERMITTING.

The stars are suffering the penalty of all top-scorers; they cease to evoke wonderment by their double centuries or breaks of a thousand, and they only cause an amused surprise when they have an occasional failure. The universe further suffers from being laid on free, like education and Westminster Abbey and the British Museum. If we had to pay a shilling every time we had a look at the stars, they would rise enormously in our estimation. Charge ten bob and the stars would be a star turn. Or again, if they only showed up once in five or six years, like a total eclipse, they would be far more frightening. But they are always about, clouds permitting, and accordingly they suffer the fate of those who make themselves too common to the view.

NOMADS WITHOUT LAW.

Man may be a speck upon a speck whose orbit is a speck of space, with stars outnumbering and out distancing his midget world so vastly as to make calculation dizzy. Yet he has little triumphs in his speckilke victory. For the stars, those frozen, illimitable legions, can do nothing with him. And he has learned to do quite a lot with them. True that he survives but a second in their reckoning of time, but he has used them to sail by and to love by; he has made them guides and jokes and poems. They are most of them nomads without a law; it is a mere chance that these anarchic riders of the sky do not collide and crash. But we have discovered their strangeness and their loveliness. Our vision puts a pattern upon them, and the pattern is beauty. We are nothing whatever to them, and they are exciting and majestic and even sympathetic to us.

THE LOVER.

The lover looks to the pale stars and finds consolement and companionship in what are only masses of dead matter, which is rather clever of the puny speck. The stars are immortal beyond our notions of endurance, but we have given them an immortality of our own, a permanence of a warmer, lovelier kind. The stars were twinkling over Troy a moment ago by their chronology, but they twinkle over Troy for ever in ours. For a singer whom we call Homer had seen them over the Aegean Sea. and turned the vision into certain noises which are like water splashing in the night. And these noises have lasted for three thousand years, and will last, no doubt, for many more. The period is nothing to a star. But think how the stars have been improved by Homer and by all the sons and daughters of his tribe who have turned space into sonnets and lit matter's frozen pellets with their own Promethean fire.

COLOSSAL FRIGIDITIES.

When I read the astronomical statistics, I shudder for a while at these colossal frigidities, these preposterous conclusions. And then I read a little Shkespeare and know that anyone with eye and ear can "shake off the yoke of inauspicious stars." Man can stand up in some sort to the mysterious universe. For [illegible] numbers wrought by poet[illegible] the our man-made speech [illegible] from effective answer to [illegible] are no innumbers of the [illegible]ne tyrannous twinkle, little [illegible]ars. "Twinkle, deed. Yet [illegible] star." Little inepithet [illegible] is the condescending The [illegible] ridiculous after all? his [illegible]aker of a rhyme, though p[illegible]cheme be infinte space, is its master for a little moment.

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SOVIET CAMPAIGN AGAINST HERESY.

—:o:—

A Dissenting Premier Dismissed

EXTREME TROTSKYISM ROOTED OUT.

The Moscow correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian" writes:—

Russian Communism, like every system of rigidly disciplined faith, has produced its crop of heretics and heresies. The latter, in Soviet terminoloby, are known as "uklonl", or deviations. During the last two years the Communist party leadership has systematically denounced the "Right deviation," represented by Bukharin, Rykov and Tomsky while simultanously warning the membership against falling into the "Left deviation" of Trotskyism. In much the same way orthodox Byzantine Christians had to be careful - lest, in denouncing Eutychianism, they fell into the opposite yawning chasm of Nestorianism.

TROTSKYISM ROOTED OUT.

Trotskyism, as the earlier and more malignant form of dissent, has been thoroughly rooted out of the public life of the country. Its leader is in exile, and those of its known adherents who have not publicly recanted are mostly in enforced residence in various remote parts of the Soviet Union. The "Right deviationists" who were more cautious in their methods of challenging party discipline, have been spared for a longer time. but now the clouds of political disfavour are gathering thickly about them. Expulsions of rank-and-file members from the party for "Right" ideas have recently multiplied, and a recent resolution of the Moscow Party Committee contains a significant passage to the effect that "the conduct of Rykov, Tomsky and Bukharin must be an object of special consideration by the Central Committee and Control Commission." The mills of the party regime sometimes grind slowly, but they grind exceedingly small; and it will be rather a matter of surprise if the next joint session of the highest party directing organs, the Central Committee and the Control Commission, does not take drastic action in this connection.

A PREMIER DISMISSED.

Meanwhile some new faces have appeared in the Opposition ranks. The most noteworthy of the federal divisions of the Sirtsov, who was until recently Premier of the Russian Federative Soviet Republic, the largest of the federal divisions of the Soviet Union. Sirtsov obtained this post in the spring of 1929, and for some time played a much more visibly active part in the administration of the country than Rykov, who occupied the formally higher position of All-Union Premier. On several occasions he was appointed special director of important campaigns, such as the drive to expedite lumber feeling and transport. Recently, however, he delivered a critical speech in regard to the general lines of Soviet economic policy, and was very promptly "freed from his duties as Premier of Russia" without even the saving phrase "at his own request," which is inserted for the benefit of officials who are removed or transferred for reasons which do not reflect on their political orthodoxy.

The main items in Sirtsov's critical programme have been revealed in the course of the polemic which has raged against him and an associate in dissent, a young Georgian fellow countryman of Stalin, named Lominadze, who also recently kicked over the traces of party discipline. Sirtsov apparently suggested that instead of concentrating on high speed industrial production more attention should be paid to correcting mistakes and bolstering up weak spots in the industrial mechanism.

SYMPTOMS OF STRAIN.

Other statements credited to him which excite the [illegible] official party press are [illegible] of the living standards [illegible] that the have deterior[illegible] the workers Soviet bures[illegible]ated, that the worse [illegible]racy is functioning merely [illegible] not better than forspe[illegible] and that many of the [illegible]al devices employed to admulate improvement in the work of the factories and co-operative stores such as the organisation of workers' "shock brigades," pledged to increase output, the creation of various forms of competition between State enterprises, the continual inspetion of factories by delegations from others and the creation of a multitude of informal control organs to supervise distribution in the co-operative stores, have brought more confusion and dislocation than positive benefit.

There is no prospect whatever that Sirtsov and his associates, any more than Rykov and Bukharin before them, will be able to alter the makeup and course of the party leadership headed by Stalin. Yet the occasional flurries over heresy in the party ranks should not be dismissed as inconsequential. Each new dissenting group in the party is something in the nature of a signboard, indicating the special problem, difficulties and grievances of the period in which it makes its appearance. The essential, etc. men's in the mood of a certain part of the rank and file Communists, workers and employees, which is more or less reflected by the Sirtsovs and Lominadzes, are weariness and impatience over the strain and hardships which the achievement of the five-year Plan is imposing upon the country and a feeling that Socialism is made for man, rather than man for Socialism.

It is quite natural and inevitable that the party leadership should be utterly intolerant of such a mood when every effort is being made to create in the proletariat a militant spirit capable of ignoring physical hardships and achieving still higher demands of industrial output which will be made by the third year of the Five-year Plan.

Three more recipes for Christmas...

compiled by Mrs. ELLIOT, *well-known cooking authority*

CHESTNUT STUFFING FOR TURKEY: Cut a nick in 2 lbs. Chestnuts and roast them. Skin and place in a saucepan, barely cover with water, simmer until tender and dry. Rub through a fine sieve, add 1 oz. Cocogem, a teaspoon sugar, salt and pepper to taste.

CHICKEN NOEL: 2 cups chicken sliced, ¼ cup flour, 3 tablespoons Cocogem, ½ cup cream, ½ teaspoon paprika. 2 cups chicken stock, 1 cup artichoke bottoms cut in cubes, salt and pepper, 2 pimentos.

Melt Cocogem, add flour and stir until well blended, add stock slowly, stirring constantly until mixture thickens. Place over hot water and season with salt, pepper and paprika. Add cream, chicken and artichokes. Cover and heat thoroughly, add pimentos cut in strips. Serve on thin slices of toast or pastry. Garnish with parsley and watercress.

FRUIT CAKE: 3 cups flour, 4 eggs, 1½ cup sugar, 1 cup each of raisins, cherries, figs, nuts and candied peel, all to be chopped. 2 teaspoons salt, 2 teaspoons mixed spices, 1 teaspoon baking powder, 1 cup Cocogem, 1 cup fruit juice.

Mix sugar and egg yolks and beat well. Sift together spices, flour and baking powder and add alternately to the mixture with the fruit juice. Now add the fruit and nuts which should be dredged with flour. Add Cocogem, fold in stiffly beaten egg whites and bake in a very slow oven for about four hours.

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Forced Labour In Kenya.

—:o:—

"IT WILL DEHUMANISE US."

Archdeacon W. E. Owen's Warning To Britain

From 1904 to February, 1918, I lived in Uganda, in those days a typical forced-labour Protectorate. I came to Kenya in March 1918, and within a few months saw what I had never seen in Uganda, and that was a gang of men literally, not metaphorically roped by the neck being herded off to work for private employers. The last notorious example of this forcing out in a wholesale way for private employers was when men of the Kisii tribe were forced out in 1920. I had accepted forced labour in Uganda as normal to East Africa, but that gang of roped-up men started a revulsion within me which has gathered strength with the passing years.

THE SCANDAL IN PUBLIC WORKS

Forced labour for private employers, common enough in the first few years of my residence in Kenya, is now a thing of the past, and there must be very many settlers who know absolutely nothing of former excesses. But, and it is a big "but," forced unpaid labour for roads and other purposes is still the rule in the reserves, and has been more noticeable in this present year of grace than for many years past.

This is due, in very large measure to the policy of rapid economic development of the reserves laid down in the Governors' Conference of 1926. Empire development has meant very much more forced labour on roads and bridges. Its existence is a reproach to our powers of administration, and it could be removed by a Government with the will to attempt it.

INFAMOUS CIRCULAR OF 1919

In October, 1919, Government issued the infamous Labour Circular No. 1, under the influence of which the year 1920 stands out in my memory as the black year of forced labour for private employers. 1921 found public opinion in England beginning to take note of forced labour in East Africa, and the cry was "Abolition for private employers, and regulation for public purposes." 1922 saw the passing into law of an ordinance amending the Native Authority Ordinance, providing powers to impress paid labour for a variety of public purposes for a period of sixty days in any one year. Those in employment for wages were exempt from the operation of this amendment, but not those employed about their own business.

UTTER DISREGARD OF LAW

The first main impression I got about forced labour in the reserves was the utter disregard of the law in working the system. Women and children were out working in gangs on the roads far in excess of able-bodied men, who alone were legally liable. No doubt many of these women and children were sent by male relations, but the point is that few cared two straws whether the women and children were on the road so long as the roads were done. In literal fact, senior administrative officers were so ignorant of the actual terms of the ordinance that some of them asserted to me that they were empowered to interfere with my schools by ordering the scholars, who were not able-bodied men, out on the roads. That day has I think, passed. Illegalities still exist, as for instance, th illegal exercise by officials othe than administartive officers of power to order headmen to supply labour in connection, with their duties.

ITS CALLOUSNESS

My second impression, an impression whirh grew with time, was its callousness. The tragedy which comes at once to my mind was that in which four men were flogged for refusing to carry an officer's loads one Sunday morning. One of them later died and the community attributed his death to the flogging. While such a termination is unusual, we have had for the last two years the added penalty of up to two years' rigorous imprisonment for disobedience to any order sanctioned by the Native Authority Ordinance. This may be worse in some cases than a flogging or imprisonment, the system deprives of a human sensitiveness those who elect to work it. It dehumanises them.

UNEQUAL DISTRIBUTION

A third impression, now hardened into a conviction, is that it is impossible for the Administration to secure that the burden of forced labour be equally distributed. According to many counts made by me, less than 50 per cent of the able-bodied men shoulder all the burden of unpaid forced labour. Simple honesty requires me to comment that it is the younger, better educated men, the product, very largely, of our mission schools, who escape forced labour.

PUBLICITY IMPOSSIBLE

And of course no one can give publicity to instances which illustrate the abuses associated with a forced, unpaid labour system without being made aware of the heavy official displeasure his boldness occasions. The petty efforts to close avenues to publicity only strengthen the conviction that the upholders of the system have a case which will no stand the light of day. If only publicity can be excluded the system is good for a number of years yet. A system which is afraid of the daylight stands self-condemned.

NEED OF PROPER ADMINISTRATION

Latterly I have been urging our Christian Africans to support a movement for additional local rates, that unpaid labour be abolished. In every discussion, and they have been many, I have been met with the demand to know why the money needed cannot be found from the hut and poll taxes Our Africans believe that the proceeds of their direct taxation are not being expended in public services for those taxed. In other words, that some of their taxation is being diverted to non-native areas. It is widely held in certain quarters that up to one-third of direct taxation from the reserves is spent outside of the reserves. And this is the crux of the whole matter. Given a proper system of reserve administration, many of us hold that the labour now unpaid could be paid for easily. Roads in non-native areas have to be paid for, so why not in native areas?

POSITION MUCH WORSE

To sum up. The legal position of forced labour is much worse for the African than before 1928, but there are fewer illegalities than formerly. Some kinds of forced labour have almost ceased; but on the other hand, the demand from England to develop East African trade has resulted in increased unpaid work on roads and bridges. Actually there is very little, if any, amelioration of the burden. The great problem to be solved is how to hustle East Africa along the road of Westernisation without forced labour. If we cannot solve it, it will denumanise us.—"Manchester Guardian."

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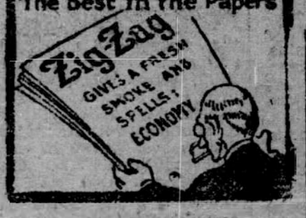

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G. B. S. ANGRY WITH LABOUR GOVERNMENT.

—:o:—

Constitutional Programme A Mistake

CALL TO FABIAN SOCIETY.

A speech delivered by Mr. Bernard Shaw on Socialism ranks with the most popular of London's entertainments, so no one was surprised to find a long queue of people—mostly young waiting outside the Kingsway Hall tonight, where he was to lecture on "Follies, fallacies, and facts." Miss Ishbel MacDonald presided.

GET RID OF PARTY SYSTEM.

"The task we have now in hand," said Mr. Shaw, "is not Socialism, out the means of arriving at Socialism. We are trying to make a statute, but we have not got a chisel with which to shape it. We have only a poker. The danger is that if we do not get the chisel, the poker will be laid about the heads of civilisation. Parliament had finally become the poker with which we are trying to make the statue. You have to replace it by the chisel. We have to get rid of the party system. In my lifetime I have seen a party in the House of Commons vehemently oppose a bill and throw the Government out and then, immediately it came itself into power, pass that bill."

LABOUR'S BROKEN PROMISES.

"A word about the next election," he said. "The present Government, if it goes to the country now on its existing record, will go to a thoroughly disappointed electorate, and will either be defeated or meet with a check to its progress equivalent to a defeat. The Labour Party had to make promises. You must give people hope.

"There is one thing the English people always welcome—a Reform Bill. You can always get an enormous mass of enthusiasm for that." He said that if the Labour Party were to be defeated on a constitutional Reform Bill it would be a glorious defeat. The advocates of the bill could explain the reasons for all the past disappointment and the broken promises. They would say the Parliamentary machine would not work. They would say, "Give us a new machine; we cannot do the work with old machine. Give us a chisel instead of a poker". The electors would rally round "an accelerating Government."

NEW JOB FOR FABIANS.

"This is an opportunity for the Fabians to admit that the constitutional part of its old programme was a mistake and that Parliament will not do. The Labour Government has not time to make such a measure as is required. We want to put into their hands a bill on which they can go to the country and fill its minds with hope, or at least with fierce controversial arguments. That is the new job of the Fabian Society."—(Manchester Guardian.)

Advance Swadeshi

—:o:—

We are glad to announce the establishment of a scheme under which in a populous and conveniently situated centre in Bombay a hundred shops will be offered for tenancy to those who guarantee to sell only Swadeshi articles. The tenants will be asked to pay very reasonable rates and will have in addition the benefit of securing publicity through Nationalist journals. Please apply sharp to Mr. N. H. Belgaumwalla C/o. "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED AUTHORITATIVE EXPLANATION.

—:o:—

"Manchester Guardian's" Comments

In an article which we publish to-day Archdeacon Owen gives his impressions of the results of forced labour as he has seen it in Kenya Colony during the period since the war. The kind of abuse which first called his attention to the problem is admittedly a thing of the past. Men are no longer roped together by the neck to work in gangs, for private employers. In 1919 an attempt was made to make compulsory labour for private profit a regular institution in Kenya; it was defeated with difficulty in 1921 as a result of public agitation against its glaring inhumanity. The questions to-day therefore, is whether the type of conscripted labour for public purposes which is now in force is either necessary or desirable. In its favour it should be remembered that without something of the kind native labour has often been difficult to obtain even for the construction of roads and bridges in the reserves. Moreover, forced labour is often opposed on grounds of sentiment without an adequate knowledge of tribal custom. The agitation against forced labour being carried out by women, for instance, is in some cases the result of a failure to realise that certain kinds of labour are traditionally women's work and that a real violence to native feelings may be insist that it should be done by men. But, even when all is said, Archdeacon Owen's question remain. Despite the best-intentioned regulations, abuses do creep into any system of unpail and compulsory work, and one would like an authoritative explanation of the reason why the labour that is now compulsory recruited should not be obtained by the offer of proper pay. May Archdeacon Owen not be right in holding that an improvement in the administration of the reserves would show that the amount of money paid in direct taxes by the natives is sufficient to pay for necessary labour in the normal way?

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Bombay City And Suburbs

TO-DAY.
Christmas Eve: Banks closed.
THURSDAY, Dec. 25.
Christmas Day: Banks closed.
FRIDAY, Dec. 26.
Boxing Day: Banks closed.
S. S. "Rajputana" with English mails of Dec. 11, due 6 a.m.
SATURDAY, Dec. 27.
S. S. "Kaiser-i-Hind" with homeward mails sails at 1 p.m.

TO-DAY'S INDIAN RADIO PROGRAMME.
12-0 noon.—Gramophone records
7 p.m.:—Sonibai Mulgaokarin's vocal music.

SHRADDHANAND WEEK.
The second meeting will be held in the Arya Samaj Hall (Kakadwadi) to-day (Wednesday) at 6 p.m. (B.T.) when Prof. Gajara, Dr. Suratkar and others will speak. Bhajnik Mr. Datarji will sing songs.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE.

—:o:—

HINDU DEATH.
DR. AMRATLAL J. MEHTA, father of Dr. Miss Kumud Mehta, died Tuesday (yesterday) noon at his residence Arya Bhuvan, Sandhurst Road.
Oothamna ceremony will be held to-day (Wednesday) at 4 p.m. (S.T.).

"SERVICE TO COUNTRY".
A meeting will be held in Vadgadi Azad Chowk Mandvi to-day (Wednesday) at 9 p.m. (S.T.) Speeches regarding "Swadesha Seva" ("Service to Country") will be made subject the convenience of traffic.

SUGAR MARKET:
The local Sugar Market remained closed on Tuesday in honour of Mr. Umar Khamisha, a prominent Sugar broker, who died on Monday evening.

RAILWAY EMPLOYEES URGE CLEMENCY.
The Executive Committee of the B.B. & C.I. Rly. Employees Union has, through Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta, President of the Union, sent a telegram to his Excellency the Viceroy appealing to him to excercise the prerogative of mercy to the Sholapur convicts, and to commute their sentences of death.

WORKERS' PROTEST: SHOLAPUR PRISONERS.
Under the auspices of the Bombay Girni Kamgar Union (Red Flag), a public meeting will be held to-day (Wednesday) at 6 p.m. (S.T.) on Lal Maidan, Lal Baug, Parel to protest against the death sentences passed on the Sholapur accused and to demand their release. Mr. G. L. Kandalkar will preside.

MUSIC PROGRAMME AT ESPLANADE BAND-STAND.
The Band of the 4th Bn. (P.W.O.) 8th Punjab Regiment under Jamandar Wazir Ali, Bandmaster, will play a programme of music, at the Esplanade Band Stand as per programme attached, on Wednesday 24th December 1930, commencing at 5-30 p.m.

PROGRAMME.
March, Viscount Nelson, Zehle.
Overture, Semiramide, Rossini.
Valse, Caressante, Lambert.
Selection, The Rose of Persia, Sullyan.
Tango, In Andalusia, Sirmay.
Fox Trot, On the Sunny side of the Street, Hugh.
Intermezzo, I Kiss your hand, Madame, Erwin.
Dance, The Grasshopper's Dance, Bucalossi.
God Save The King-Emperor.

POSTAL NOTICES.
Mails for Seychelles, Lamu, Mombasa, Ibo, Chindi Dar-es-Salaam, Zanzibar, Tanga, Quilimane Mozambique Beira and L. Marquis per S. S. 'Khandalla" will be closed at the General Post Office on Wednesday the 31st inst. Correspondence for Mauritius, Reunion, Madagascar Ports, Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer.
Mails from Australia via Dhanushkodi for Bombay are due here on Wednesday the 24th inst.

THANKSGIVING MASS.
The eighth annual thanksgiving Mass in honour of St. Francis Xavier will be offered by the officials of the Bombay General Post Office the Town Sub Offices and the Dead Letter Office at 9-30 a.m. on Sunday (28th inst.) in the Church of St. Francis Xavier, Burrows Lane, Girgaum Road, Bombay. The very Revd. Dr. V. Gracious will preach the sermon.

KHADI PRACHAR MEETING.
A meeting will be held at Popatwadi, Kalbadevi, to-day (Wednesday) at 8-30 p.m. to congratulate those who are released recently from jail Speeches will be made on Khadi "Prachar".

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.
Clan Line steamer "Clan Streul" left Liverpool on the evening of 20th inst.
Sheamer "Clan Buchanan left Suez on the evening of 21st inst.
Clan Line steamer "Clan Macbeth", left Liverpool on the evening of 20th inst.
The homeward P. & O. Mail Steamer "Viceroy of India" with the mails from Bombay of the 13th instant arrived at Port Said at 6-30 p.m. on the 21st instant and left there at midnight the same day.

CONCESSION TICKETS.
For the convenience of families it has been divided to issue tickets at a concession rate. As the number of tickets is limited the public are informed that they should avail themselves of these concessions as early as possible. They can be used on any day till the Bazaar is open. Tickets can be had at the pendal.

SCHOOL STUDENTS GENERAL UNION.
Under the auspice of the School Students' General Union Dr. N. D. Savarkar will deliver a lecture on the life of "Shri Rama, The Hero of Ramayana" to-day (Wednesday) at 4.30 p.m. in Angre's Wadi Compound, Girgaon Back Road. The lecture is open to school students only.

"MESSAGE OF CHRISTMAS"
Under the auspices of The National Christian Party a public meeting will be held to celebrate Christmas, when short, addresses will be delivered on "Message of Christmas", on Friday, at 6 p.m.

Advance Swadeshi.

Sir Lalubhai Shamaldas will open the Suburban Swadeshi Bazaar at Bandra, on the Municipal Schools' grounds, Waterfield Road, to-day (Wednesday) at 5 p.m.

"SVADESHI" AND X'MAS HOLIDAYS.

"SVADESHI"
beg to announce that they will be open during the Christmas Holidays, but will close on the 31st inst. and 1st January 1931.

at the Blavatsky Hall, French Bridge, Chowpatty. Mr. K. M Munshi will preside.
Amongst the speakers will be Drs. G. V. Deshmukh, Abraham, S Erulkar and Rajbally Patel, Miss Mani Chubb, Mrs. Fernandes, and Messrs. B. G Horniman, Bhulabhai J. Desai, Jamnadas M. Mehta, M C Chagla, Aloysius Saores and Joachim Alva.

WILLINGDON'S THANKS.

The Director of Information, writes:—
The following telegram from Lord Willingdon, dated 20th December, Ottawa; has been received by His Excellency the Governor of Bombay:—
"Warmest thanks your personal telegram of congratulations also message from your Cabinet which I gratefully appreciate."

ENCOURAGE INDIAN INDUSTRIES!

Swadeshi Bazaar At Bandra.

(From Our Correspondent.)
BANDRA, Dec. 23.
Xmas eve in Bandra this year will be a distinct advance, and awakening towards the economic progress of Indian industries, when the Bandra Suburban Swadeshi Bazaar will be formally opened.
The Committee, under the Chairmanship of Sir Lallubhai Samaldas, has spared no effort in making the Bazaar as attractive as possible. Besides the stalls at which only Swadeshi articles will be exhibited and sold, an Amusement Park will provide entertainment every evening. Garbas, aesthetic drills and songs will form the programme of the evenings and on the 26th the St. Cecilia's Orchestra will provide the music.
The Bazaar should appeal to the Catholics especially who will find that many of their requirements in dress and domestics can easily be supplied by Swadeshi instead of foreign good. It will remain open for two weeks.

ALL-INDIA SAHAERA-AUDICHYA MAHA SABHA.
The fifth Session of All-India Sahasra-Audichya (Brahman) Maha Sabha will be held at Muttra on 28, 29, and 30th December in 1930. The delegate fee is Re. 1. Reception Committee has already been formed.

TWO NATIONALIST WORKERS.

—:o:—

Seek Re-Election To Corporation Seats

ENTHUSIASTIC MANDVI SUPPORT.

Three seats on the Bombay Municipal Corporation from B (Mandvi) ward have been rendered vacant, two by the disqualification of the sitting members, Messrs. Kanji Karamsy Master and B. N. Mehesheri, and one by the resignation of Mr. Fazul Ebrahim Rahimtulla. All these seats are to be filled by fresh bye-elections to be held in the next month. The final day for sending in nominations has been fixed on the 13th January and in case there are more than three candidates elections will be held on the 25th January, Messrs. Kanji Master and B. N. Mehesheri who have been members of the Corporation for the last so many years, are temporarily disqualified to sit on that body because they were charged and sentenced under section 117 of the I.P.C. which provides for more than six months' imprisonment. Both these gentlemen are seasoned national workers and when the present movement began they courted arrest as salt satyagrahis, from the jail after undergoing 6 Mr. Kanji-Master is now back.
Mr. Mehesheri who was released from the jail some three months back was arrested again within three days of his release. He is now undergoing his imprisonment in the Nasik Road Central jail. He will be released after two or three months. Both these men are seeking re-election to the posts yhich they have themselves vacated. There is a strong feeling in the Mandvi ward that since Messrs. Kanji Master and Mehesheri have served their country they should again be elected to the Corporation, it is in fitness of things that Mandvi people say that they should be brought back to the Corporation without a contest. The re-election of these men to the Corporation without a contest will be naturally regarded as the triumph of the national cause. Inquiries in the ward go to show that Messrs. Master and Mehesheri stand good chance of returning to their seats without the worry of an election.

GUJARAT VANAR CONFERENCE.

—:o:—

Mrs. Hansa Mehta To Preside

It is now finally settled that the above conference will be held on the 27th and 28th, December. Mrs. Hansa Mehta, has accepted the presidentship of the conference. All Vanars and workers are invited to be present in large number.
Besides the suggestions published in the previous publication, the following additional suggestions are placed before the public:
(1) Each sena should bring with it a national flag or genuine khadder and a board with the name of the sena.
(2) Each sena should bring with it the impliments required in its sport, physical feat or dialogue.
(3) Workers of every Vanar Sena should bring with them two copies of the list of names of the boys and girls attending the conference; or preferably may send to us in advance by post.
(4) All are requested to take advantage of the X'mas Railway Concession.
(5) All should furnish themselves with woollen clothes and coverings as the weather is fairly cold in Surat.
(6) A detailed report about the number of vanars coming here the day and train of your arrival should reach us on or before 25th December so that arrangement for receiving them at their station and their boarding and lodging can be made.
(7) Those senas who are going to take part in sport, physical feat or dialogue should reach Surat on the 26th December before 4 p. m. so that their work may be seen and the programme may be settled.
(8) A brief report of the date of estblishment, aims and objects mode of working, number of vanars and work done upto now should reach the undernamed on or before the 25th December so that a collective report of all the Vanar Senas of Gujarat may be presented at the conference.
Enquiries should be directed to Sit. Vasant Nanubhai Parekh, Chairman. Reception Committee, Gujarat Vanar Conference, Gandhrap falia, Wadifalia Surat.

INTER-VARSITY CRICKET MATCH.

Bombay vs. The Punjab.

A Cricket Match between teams of the Punjab and Bombay Universities will be played on the ground of the Islam Gymkhana (Kennedy Sea Face,) on the 3rd, 4th, and 5th January next.
Players selected to play for the Bombay University Team are requested to be present at the said Gymkhana not later than 10-30 a.m., on Friday, (January 3).

SUFFERINGS OF SATYAGRAHIS AT YERVADA.

—:o:—

Waman Kabadi Getting Fever

(From A Correspondent.)
POONA, December 22.
Mr. Waman Kabadi is now transferred to the extension jail at Yeravda. He is suffering from dysentry and is getting temperature. After three weeks of chakki work, he is now given the work of breaking stones and cutting grass, which is having adverse effect upon his health. Though there is severe cold he is not provided with any woolen coat or blanket, as the jailor has been unable to get a stock of this.
Mr. Kabadi is given only one set of clothes which includes one kudta, one pair shorts and one langoti and when he washes them he has to remain bare bodied. There is a general complaint amongst the Satyagrahi prisoners that they have to wait for over an hour to receive their share of "Kanji" outside the barrack in the morning cold Even in winter, the jail authorities refuse to modify their rules.

VOLUNTEER ARRESTED.
Vrijlal Hansraj, a Congress Volunteer was arrested near the Madhavbagh at the C. P. Tank, while selling Congress Bulletins, on the evenng of the December 22.

THE WORLI MARTYR—KALI SHANKAR BAJPAI.

Under the auspices of the Bharat Mandal, Dadar, citizens of G Ward are invited to meet at 8-30 p.m. to-day at Tilak Maidan opposite Dadar (B B and C I Railway) Station to pay their homage to their Worli Martyr, Kali Shankar Bajpai when Mrs. Lilavati Munshi will preside. Sjts Kanayalal Munshi, Jamnadas Dwarkadas, Purshottamdas Thakurdas, Pandit Mukund Malaviya, Sjts. Govind Vallabhji Shastri, Dhuranlhar of Navakal, I S Patel, Mrs. Shantabai Vensarkar and Sjt. Kanthi will address the gathering.

"CONGRESS BULLETIN" SELLER JAILED.
Thakkar Vrajlal Hemlal who was arrested by the police at Kalbadevi, on Monday evening while selling "Congress Bulletin" was charged before Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawalla, Presidency Magistrate, Third Court, with assisting the operations of the "War Council". The Magistrate convicted and sentenced the accused to six months' hard labour.

SMT. GANGABEN PATEL HONOURED.
To congratulate Shrimati Gangaben Patel on her conviction, a public meeting of women, under the auspices of Santa Cruz Gujarati Hindu Strimandal, was held under the presidentship of Shrimati Ratanben Mehta. Amongst the speakers were Shrimatis Ratanben Damania, Taraben Master and Surajben, who exhorted the audience to patronise 'Swadeshi'.

HEALTH OF BOMBAY.
During the week ended 20th inst., the total mortality 435 was 16 less than in the preceding week: the death rate registered was 17.5. The mortality for the 51st week of 1929 was 419 and death rate 16.8 and the aveage mortality for the corresponding weeks during the preceding quinquennium 1925-29 was 499 and death rate 20.1. Out of the total deaths, 105 were among infants under one year of age. Cholera, Small-pox and Plague were absent during the week.

BHURTPORE PRESS COMPANY LTD.
The 39th annual ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the Bhurtpore Press Co., Ltd., was held on Friday (5th inst.) at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Registered office of the company at 74-76 Bora Bazar Street, Fort, Bombay, Mr. Vassonji Devji presiding.
The Directors Report was adopted together with the recommendation made in it. A dividend free of income-tax for the year ending 30th June 1930 at Rs. 10/- ten per share of Rs. 100/- each was declared. Rs. 2,4002-2-2 were carried forward to next year's account.
The appointment of Sheth Tricumdas Chhabildas as a Director of this company was confirmed. The retiring Directors Sheth Vassonji Devji and Sheth Tricumdas Chhabildas were re-elected as Directors. Mr. S. A. Sarangdhar was appointed an auditor for the ensuing year.

Prayers For Motilalji And Malaviajis.

VIRAR, Dec. 22.
A public meeting was held on Sunday under the presidentship of Dr. Dinkerrao Galvankar, Dictator, Thana District Satyagraha Camp. A resolution of prayers for speedy recovery of Pandit Motilal Nehru and Pandit Madan Mohan Malvia was read by Mr. Shamrao Patil, and by singing "Raghupati Raghav Raja Ram."

Dumping Salt At Uneconomical Rates.

—:o:—

FOREIGNERS' KEEN COMPETITION.

WHAT OKHA SALT WORKS HAS TO CONTEND WITH.

The Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Okha Salt Works, Ltd., was held on Tuesday, when Mr. Walchand Hirachand presided. In the course of his address the Chairman said:—
"I am placing before you for your acceptance and adoption the Directors' Report and Audited Statement of Accounts for the year ended 31st August 1930.
From the Report you will find that the construction of the main parts of the works was continued upto the end of January 1930, and that during this period we kept up our sales in the Calcutta Market. The Company had to face abnormal conditions both as regards weather and the Market in Calcutta. The torrential rainfalls during the monsoon of 1929 and the delay experienced in completing the works were the principal causes of restricted production, as also the low uneconomic rates which prevailed in the Calcutta Market.
TARIFF BOARD'S RECOMMENDATIONS.
The Tariff Board visited the works in November 1929, and it was received at Mithapur by Mr. Walchand Hirachand. After a careful inspection of the works, the Tariff Board has reported favourably about the Company. The Report of the Tariff Board is, in the opinion of the Directors of your Board, satisfactory, and if the Government carry out its recommendations, viz., stabilisation of prices at a standard rate of Rs. 66 and the establishment of a form of Government control for the prevention of dumping by foreign salt manufacturers, the Company would be placed in a sound position. Subsequent to the publication of the Tariff Board Report, the Government appointed a Salt Survey Committee under the Presidentship of Sir Chunilal Mehta. This Committee also visited the works during this year in November 1930, and we expect an early publication of the Report of this Committee.
FOREIGNERS' KEEN COMPETITION.
Unfortunately the foreign suppliers have prolonged the crisis in Calcutta, and continued to dump large quantities of salt at uneconomical rates. The loyest rate reached in Calcutta was Rs. 35 during this month a rate which we believe has during the last 100 years never been reached in the Calcutta Market. We are not sparing any efforts to get an early decision from the Government on the recommendations of the Tariff Board; and we have hopes of getting early relief measures granted to us, as was promised by the Government during the last Budget Sessions."
The Directors' Report and the Audited Statement of Accounts for the year ended 31st August 1930 were then unanimously adopted.

REMITTANCES TO "HOME" TREASURY.
Sterling purchased in India—Total Remittances from 1st April 1930, 20 December 5,395,000
Transfer from paper currency Reserve in England to Home treasury the week ending 20 December 1930 (a) 5,000; Total Remittances from 1st April 1930, 20 December 1930 (a) 2,323,491.
Total Remittances during the week ending 20 December 1930 is 5,000; Total Remittances from 1st April 1930, 20 December 1930 is 7,718,491.

"Divorce Made Easy"

—:o:—

At The Empire

A double attraction is provided at the Empire Theatre during the Christmas Holidays commencing fom Saturday last. A highly entertaining all-talking comedy "Divorce Made Easy" features the well known screen favourite Douglas Maclean and the beautiful Marie Prevost. The story concerns a clever scheme of a married couple to secure a sham divorce in order to get a substantial part of the fortune of the husband's maiden aunt. A friend of the couple obligingly consents to help in the plot by putting himself in a compromising position with the wife. When the whole scene is staged, it "misses fire" amidst uproariously funny situations.
The other attraction is a musical revue in superb colouring, produced with full sound and talking effects. It is a French film entitled "Casino de Paris", in which some of the latest dances and peppiest music are presented by a large chorus of pretty beauties. Lavish and elaborate settings and scenes make it a highly spectacular production.

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SAVE SHOLAPUR PRISONERS.

—:o:—

SHOLAPUR, Dec. 21.
The Marwadi Community of Sholapur have sent the following telegram to H. E. the Viceroy.
"We on behalf of the Marwadi Community of Sholapur appeal to your Excellency to show mercy and commisseration of the death sentence of four Sholapur murder convicts namely Marappa Dhanashetty, Shrikrishna Sarda, Jagannath Sinde and A. Kurban Hussain. We hope our appeal will be granted and mercy shown to the convicts."

AKALKOT, Dec. 22.
The following telegram has been sent to H. E. the Viceroy by the Akalkot Veershaiva Tarun Sangh on monday morning.
"Please have mercy on Dhanshetty and others."

SAVE SHOLAPUR ACCUSED

—:o:—

At an extraordinary meeting of the Executive Committee of the Tuticorin Indian Chamber of Commerce held on the 19th December the following motion was passed unanimously:—
This Chamber prays that the appeal for mercy to be shown to the Sholapur convicts made by the mercantile community be granted by the exercise of Viceroy's prerogative, and requests Viceroy to receive deputation of the Bombay Indian Chamber.

FIRST ALL-ASIA EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE.

—:o:—

The Secretary, Library Service Section, First All-Asia Educational Conference writes:—
A paper on "Inter-Library Loans in Great Britain" by Lt. Col. Newcambe, Librarian of the National Central Library, London, has been received by this week's mail. The Registrar of the Patna University writes that their University Librarian, Mr. Ganga Prasad Tiwari, has been deputed to attend the Library Service Section. 46 papers have been received for the section. America has contributed six papers; China 3; Germany 2; Great Britain 3; Baroda 1; Bengal 8; Bihar and Orissa 1; Bombay 1; Madras 12; Pulukottah 1; Mysore 2; United Provinces 3; Japan 1; Persia 1 and Philippiness 1. Messages of good will have been received from fifteen institutions and persons of different countries.
The messages and 39 of the papers which were received in time have been printed in advance. The volume consists of 134 quarto pages with six plates. It is priced at annas 12 each and is available at the University Library, Madras, and at the Reception Committee Office, Benares.
The Section will have its formal Session at 3 p.m. on Sunday the 28th instant Mr. Newton Mchan Dutt, F. L. A., Curator of State Libraries, Baroda, has been elected as Chairman. It is requested that all resolutions intended for the Library Service Section may be made to reach the secretary of the section, at the Reception Committee Office, Benares, before 12 noon on Saturday the 27th instant.
Most of the Indian Universities and the State and Public Libraries have deputed their Librarians and the Provincial Library Associations are also sending representatives. It is expected that a few delegates from other Asiatic countries will also be present. It is hoped that those that are interested in the spread of the Library movement in India will attend the Conference in large numbers and make it a source of inspiration for the Library workers in all the Asiatic Countries.

A. I. SWADESHI EXHIBITION

—:o:—

JALGAW Peth, Dec. 2.23.
The Hon. Secretary A. I. Swadeshi Exhibition writes:—
The All-India Swadeshi Exhibition was to close on 24th Instant but owing to pressure from visitors the period has been extended to Sunday the 28th inst. Stallholders are making good sales. The extension of the period is made with a view to enable visitors from the mufussil to avail themselves of Christmas holidays and delegates to the Varnashramaswarajya sangh session which begins proceeding from the 28th inst. to come earlier and reap the benefit of the opportunity. A great rush is expected on Saturday and Sunday.

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YOUNG MEN'S PARSEE ASSOCIATION.

—:o:—

Dramatic Competition: Final Notice.

A dramatic competition open to all Parsee students of schools and colleges will be held at the Royal Opera House at 9-30 a.m. on Sunday, (1st February 1931.) Competitors must select any one scene in English from a standard author, the scene to last not more than ten minutes.
Helpers necessary to the scene selected will be allowed to each competitor who must make his own arrangements for costumes and make-up, while the management will provide the scenery.
Entries stating—(1) Name of competitor; (2) His/her address; (3)College/School to which he/she belongs; (4) Author, play, and scene selected; (5) Names of helpers, if any, must be sent to the Secretary, P. O. Box 823, not later than 15th January. Three open prizes only will be awarded. Further particulars will follow in due course. The Secretary will be pleased to give any help required.

Helpless Begars' Relief Fund.

—:o:—

The Hon. Secretary sends the following statement of monies received in response to the appeal made by the Bombay Helpless Beggars' Relief Committee for funds:—
Rs. 25 from Mr. K. R. Bomanji; Rs. 100 from N. M. Wadia Charities for October; Rs. 25 from M. N. K.; Rs. 15 from Mrs. T. S. Gregson; Rs. 10 from Anonymous Rs. 10 from a Parsi Lady, Mahableshwar and Rs. 100 from N. M. Wadia Charities for November.
The Committee appeal that those, gentlemen who are sympathetic towards the beggars will become members of the Society on payment of an annual subscription of Rs. 10.
Donations may be sent to Mr. K. S. Sethna, Hon. Treasurer of the Committee (Canada Building Hornby Road, Fort)

Baboo Genu Day At Virar.

VIRAR, Dec. 21.
Under the auspices of Thana District Satyagraha Camp, Babu Ganu day was celebrated and a procession was taken out. A public meeting was held in the evening Dr. Dinkarrao Galvankar presiding. Mr. Ragunath Joshi read a poem on Martyr which is specially written for this occasion. Mr. Shamrao Patel read the resolution of giving homage to Martyr Babu Ganu for his sacrifice for mother land which was passed all standing.

Another Tribute To Babu Genu.

—:o:—

Under the auspices of the Bharat Seva Samitee a largely attended public meeting was held at New Chikalwadi, Tardeo, Bombay, last Saturday, to honour the memory of Babu Genu.
Mr. Dalvi paid a tribute to the courage of Babu Genu, and exhorted the audience to forgo foreign cloth.
Mr. Vichare said that Babu Genu had become immortal in the world for his noble action and if they really wanted to honour his memory they should use Khaddar and Swadeshi by taking the vow of Babu Genu.
Mr. Rane, Ganu Buwa, Keshavrao Kubal advised the audience not to touch liquor which caused the ruin of many persons.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE
WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 24, 1930

RESISTANCE OR REPRESSION?

—:o:—

The European Association had the honour of hearing the Viceroy defend his policy which is the policy both of the British and Local Governments in—may we say?—an eve of the Christmas address. "Before this (Civil Disobedience) movement started I formed the definite view which everything that has happened since has only re-inforced, that it would no doubt be possible to apply a far more ruthless policy of repression than any one has yet suggested and after a space of time, be it short or long, to create a desert and call it peace". No Indian will fail to appreciate his Excellency's sentiments implicit in these words. But is the Viceroy sure that he has been acting, with the approval of his Majesty's Government, entirely in accordance with his "definite view"? Have the Local Governments, who work with the approval of his Excellency's Government, and the police, who have periodically been the recipients of eloquent tributes from him, paid due regard to his view? His Excellency appears to think so. He is, indeed rather emphatic on the point.

Lord Irwin has attempted a fighting vindication of his attitude towards the Civil Disobedience Movement—he has sought to dissociate it, as usual, from "national aspirations", presumably to suggest that it was merely destructive with no constructive ideal. "If repression" he urges, "means the determination to resist this menace, Government readily plead guilty to the charge, for no Government worthy of the name could do otherwise....." If his Excelency had taken the trouble of recalling the history of the last six months he would not have used the word "resist". Much of the "Civil Disobedience" is due, as we have repeatedly pointed out before, directly to the repressive measures taken by his Excellency and his subordinates. Ordinances and such extraordinary laws as the Criminal Law Amendment Act did not "resist" any existing menace so much as they created more to "resist" later. This, however, is not the only objection to the policy of "resistance." The treatment of political prisoners in jail, lathi charges on unarmed unresisting men and women all over India, abuse of Section 144 and Bardoli are not unknown to His Excellency—he has had the evidence of men like Messrs. Brailsford and Alexander, who are by no means traitors to their own country and her interests. But the Viceroy denies any suggestion of repression to say nothing of ruthless repression. There does not appear to be much difference between desert and peace.

The Viceroy retrieved from oblivion the Government of India's despatch to confound critics of repression. His Excellency made a great mistake. If the despatch betrays an inherent liberal spirit, which it most certainly does not, then it only aggravates the illiberal and short-sighted attitude adopted by its authors towards the "menace". Nor is Lord Irwin being fair to the Congress in suggesting as if its policy of non-violence were merely a fraud. Is it really impossible for Lord Irwin and his advisers to believe that whatever the Congress may or may not have done, it has certainly checked and never encouraged terrorism? Indeed, Lord Irwin knows that Mahatma Gandhi launched his "menace" to fight the terrorists as much as British domination. This is a view held by every Indian who knows anything of India. It is held by Mr. K. T. Paul and other nominees of his Excellency to the Round Table Conference. But Lord Irwin has ignored it. This is the season of peace and goodwill. Surely even that all but outlawed devil, the Congress, deserved something better from Lord Irwin as a Christmas present. Not that he was unmindful of providing the country with seasonal gifts. He made his speech defending himself and the policy he endorses and then issued three firmans which are in violent contrast with his unctuous emphasis on not embarking upon a course that did not answer to the "wider purpose" of reconciling British and Indian interests.

AMERICA UNDERSTANDS.

—:o:—

The article on the Indian situation by the "New Republic" of New York (U. S. A.), published in these columns on Tuesday is of peculiar interest to Indians. For besides being an intelligent survey of the situation in this country, it is indicative of the trend of feeling in America towards India and England. The article is not at all an isolated phenomenon in America. In fact it is a reply to several complaints in the British press that the "New Republic", "is only one of a group of American periodicals and individuals encouraging them in an intransigence which might quickly disappear without that encouragement." To the charge of encouragement of intransigence the paper gives the right reply that the millions of followers of Mahatma Gandhi do not need alien aid and that it is ridiculous to suppose that these millions "will base their tactics on advice from a few Americans." The journal says further that it has only asked that India be given the substance of Independence "through Dominion States or otherwise, now or at a definite date in the ney future" that the British themselves have promised substantial independence to India for thirteen years and that its own support of the aspirations of India "can be called intransigent only in the theory that the British statesmen did not mean what they said and now have no intention of carrying out their pledges".

It is doubtful whether the biting sarcasm of the paper will in any way disturb Mr. MacDonald, whose capacity for self-deception is great and who may be even now saying to himself, "Within 14 years of the pledge of 1916 I have not only renewed it but have liberally interpreted it by making explicit what was implicit—about the goal. Nay, I have called a conference of an unprecedented character to help me to determine by how many steps I can carry India towards the "New Republic" is constrained to ask whose fault it is if Gandhi who "has sought the friendship and co-operation of the English" but who "has been met by arrogance, social snobbery by vague promises which have not been fulfilled", "if he now refuses to accept any more promises without a time limit, if he despairs of the good faith of all English men" neither the "New Republic" nor the people of America in general have yet fully understood Gandhiji's attitude towards the British as a people. They would be amazed to learn what is a fact, that Gandhiji still hopes to convert the British to rouse their conscience through soul force, through the sufferings of tens of thousands of Indians.

The "New Republic" notices carefully the objections urged by the British against Indian independence and appraises their value independently. With regard to the capital made by the British of communal differences, the paper is surprised to find that "there has been little or no attempt to find out just how serious is the likelihood of trouble if the British power were withdrawn". This fact, the paper says, " suggests that internal dissention in India has been made an excuse for the English to hang on then a difficulty to be confronted". If says further: "The fact that Mahomedans and representatives of the Native States in the Conference at London have agreed in advance that they want at least full Dominion Status for India shows that the danger of internal dissension can hardly be as great as some Englishmen have led us to believe". And as regards foreign aggression, the journal remarks: "It would be comparatively simple to arrange through the League of Nations guarantees against aggression by any other power, such as Japan". A clear warning is given to Britain in the following words: "Should active resistance on a wide scale take the place of passive non-co-operation, the golden tide which has so long been flowing from India to England would be reversed". The reversing phenomenon has already begun with the boycott movement, which is daily becoming the stronger the more women are jailed for peaceful picketing or for being members of an institution like the Desha Sevika Sangh, frivolously declared unlawful. We would call upon the whole of the New World and the Old to watch the war declared by the British Government in India on the Indian women's movement of picketing foreign cloth shops.

The "New Republic" finally warns Britain against the hope of making an unworthy compromise at the London Conference "behind the backs of the Indian Nationalists", to be put into effect "inside a circle of British bayonets", and that unless the British are prepared to grant the substance of Independence, they will no more be able to negotiate with any section of Indians. The journal states: "We suggest that what is now needed is an immediate and unqualified declaration by responsible British officials that they mean to give India full Dominion Status, to begin the process at once and to terminate it within a definite brief period of years." The paper sees no reason why India should not be allowed the crucial test of Dominion Status, the right to secede from the Empire, if she so chooses. It concludes by saying: "Such a sweeping gesture of good faith and goodwill from England would change the whole moral tone of the Round Table Conference. It would make probable the acceptance of the results by the Gandhists . . . . Instead of the almost certain debacle at the London Conference it would give at least a fighting chance for a success". Congressmen asked for nearly the same gesture of good faith a year ago but have received what is perhaps a truer measure of British faith. It naturally takes a little more to reassure 50,000 Congressmen in jail, including almost all their leaders.

DASTARDLY OUTRAGE.

The dastardly attempt to murder the Governor of the Punjab by a young man on the conclusion of the annual Convocation ceremony of the University of the Punjab will be condemned by the whole country. Sir Geoffrey de Montmorency fortunately escaped unhurt but a Sub-Inspector of Police has been seriously hurt. These murderous outrages are a symptom of despair. Those who engage in them do grievous injury to the cause which Mahatma Gandhi upholds. They tarnish India's fair name and obstruct the progress of an honourable struggle to win freedom which is conducted on the high moral plane of non-violence and truth. Fortunately excepting a few individuals this country has shown itself irresponsive to the inhuman cult of the bomb and the revolver, and one can only hope that with the greater spread of the teaching of non-violence the number of those perverted individuals who believe in the efficacy of anarchical crime will be on the decrease. No civilised State can afford to tolerate the existence of violent crime, whatever its motive.

REDISTRIBUTING INSURANCE RISK

—:o:—

Swadeshi Insurance Concerns' Tactics Condemned.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The benefits of Swadeshism to the country are manifold. You are supporting your own industries which in turn give living to thousands and all the money spent by you remains in the country and the country gets rich and gives birth to many new industries. The Bombay Mill industry by now would have been ruined had it not been for Swadeshism, and by the general support of the public, the machinery has been kept moving and it gives bread to thousands, and supports several other small or large industries one way or the other. The Millowners of Bombay and Ahmedabad promised in return for the public support of their goods that they will support Indian industries in buying required articles for their mills and also agreed to insure only with Indian Insurance Companies. The public were also called upon by the Insurance Companies to support their insurance concerns and thereby save their crores of rupees draining out of India. What have the insurance companies done in return for the public support. From inquiries one learns that instead of forming a pool amongst themselves they have started competition and are redistributing their insurance risks to foreign companies against the wishes of the insuring public. The insuring public who have transferred their insurance to Indian concerns fully believe that their Insurance remains in the hands of Indian concerns, but the facts are the other way, over 70 to 80 per cent are redistributed to Foreign Companies. Indian Insurance Companies must join hands and announce to the public that no insurance is redistributed to foreign companies, and the premium paid remains in the country. In return for their above guarantee the public should see that they support Indian Insurance Companies, not only that but let our Municipalities of Bombay, Ahmedabad and other big cities be made to insure with Indian companies, including Improvement Trust, Port Trust and all other local holders. It is only by step by step that one can convert this country into an All-Swadeshi India which will stimulate the growth of further Indian industries. It is the duty of all the leading papers of India to educate India on the benefits of Swadeshism, and I request your paper to take up the question of Indian Insurance Companies that in return for the support they secure, must see that no reinsuring business is placed outside with foreign concerns.—Yours etc.,

S. N. C. PATUCK.

TANNING INDUSTRY OF INDIA.

—:o:—

NECESSITY OF GRANTING PROTECTION.

(By M. P. GANDHI.)

At a time when the attention of the public is centred on the all-important question of the attainment of Swaraj for India, questions of minor economic importance do not receive the attention that they deserve The case of the Indian Leather Industry is an apt instance of this type.

It was in appreciation of the enormous services rendered by the Indian Tanning Industry towards the successful prosecution of the Great War from the year 1914 to 1918 that the Government of India considered it proper to impose an export duty of 15 per cent. on the raw hides and skins with a view to develop that industry. The period, however, during which the export duty was allowed to remain at that figure coincided with the time when the tanneries of the world were passing through an acute depression on account of the various belligerent countries of the world flooding the market by selling away all the accumulated stock of leathers held by them. The inevitable result of this was that several tanneries both in Europe and in America came to grief, prices of raw hides and skins falling to a very low level.

EXPORT DUTY LOWERED.

The Indian Tanning Industry had therefore no opportunity to develop itself, at a time when the tannerles of the world were in the throes of depression. Advantage was taken of this depression by the exporters of raw hides and skins in India who started an agitation for the removal of the duty, maintaining that large quantities of Indian raw hides and skins could not be shipped due to the increase in their cost by the levy of the export duty. The export duty on raw hides was therefore lowered to 5 per cent. a few years ago. The protection afforded by the 5 per cent. export duty on raw hides and 15 per cent. on raw skins was too small to give a fillip to the establishment of tanneries in India during the period from 1919 to 1927 for reasons stated above. In the year 1927 the export duty of 5 per cent. 'ad valorem' on raw hides was sought to be removed and a proviso to that effect was provided in the Indian Finance Bill of 1927, but when the proposal was put to the vote the division resulted in a tie, and the President giving his vote in favour of the 'status quo', the removal of the duty was negatived.

COMMITTEE APPOINTED.

The Government felt that a solution of the difficulty could perhaps be found in the replacement of the export duty by an export cess. With that in view, they appointed last year a Hides Cess Enquiry Committee to report on the articles on which a cess might suitably be imposed, and the objects on which the cess might be spent. The Committee published, a few months ago, a very well written report on the subject. But the report has not received wide publicity due to the attention of the public being rivetted on political problems of great importance to the country. The problem before the Committee has received a very exhaustive treatment in the report which has also been very carefully edited, and presented in a very attractive way, thanks to the ability and the versatility of its Member-Secretary, Mr. S. P. Shah, who was lately the Director of Industries of the United Provinces. Two new features in the report deserve special mention, e.g. the estimate of the production of hides and skins. It has been estimated that 25 million pieces of hides are being produced in India and about 14 million pieces of goat skins and 12 million pieces of sheep skins. The total present annual value amounts to about 70 crores of rupees, but this is a rough conservative estimate.

A VALUABLE TRADE.

The value of the export trade in raw stock alone amounts to 8 crores of rupees and it will be noted that this is the sixth in importance amongst the exports of India. It is also not adequately realised that the Indian production of cattle hides and kips amounts to between 25 and 30 per cent. of the world's production of hides and kips. The goat skins production of India is estimated to be one-third of the whole world and therefore India has a very unique position in this production of great skins.

HUGE NATIONAL LOSS.

Another remarkable feature is the estimate of the national loss suffered annually, owing to the defects in the raw stock which can be cured. It has been estimated that India suffers a loss of between 3 and 4 crores of rupees per annum due to the various defects in the raw stock, which can be remedied if the Government undertake necessary measures for effecting improvement therein. It is further to be borne in mind that the loss falls entirely on what is perhaps the poorest section of the people of India, namely, the owners of cattle, goats, sheep and other live stock and the Chamars or other owners of the hides and skins.

PROPOSAL TO LEVY CESS.

The Committee to that end suggested the appointment of a Hides and Skin Cess Committee to undertake measures for the improvement of raw stock and the tanning and allied industries. They have also suggested that cess should be levied at the rate of 1 per cent. on the export of raw hides and skins and have estimated that that would yield about 7 lakhs of rupees per annum. They also considered that a fund of about 5 to 7 lakhs would enable a good start to be made in this direction. It is difficult, however, to agree with the Committee in this conclusion of theirs. If the huge national loss of 3 to 4 crores of rupees per annum is to be stopped all at once, it would be necessary to raise a larger fund than what has been proposed by the Committee. The objects on which the fund is to be spent should also include organisation, direction and co-ordination of research, propaganda, educative work and advertisements. The Committee have really done well in refusing to betray the interests of an important national industry inasmuch as they have recommended this 1 per cent. cess on condition that the protection afforded by the 5 par cent. duty remains unaffected.

AMUSING MINUTE OF DISSENT.

The amusing part of the report is the dissension note by Mr. E. L. Price, M.L.A., who has made himself well-known by his discreet and indiscreet interruptions in the Assembly. Mr. Price has gone beyond the terms of reference of the Committee and has indulged in a pointless talk of the abolition of the duty which was specifically not referred to this Committee. He has also gone out of his way to frame an elaborate bill on the subject which was also outside the terms of reference of the Committee. Besides, about his style in the Minute of Dissent and the language, I think, the less said the better. It is funny beyond words. A notable instance of the idiosyncracy of Mr. E. L. Price is furnished in the following sentence on page 143 of the report wherein, while referring to the Indian Finance Bill of 1927, he observes:—

"In 1927 it is notorious that Government's generous intention of reducing taxation by the abolition of the Hides Export Duty, in accordance with the unanimous recommendations of the Indian Fiscal Commission, was frustrated only by the absenteeism of some of their nominal supporters, who found the pleasures of the afternoon tea-table and feminine society more attractive than attention to their Legislative duties."

His attack on the Government's supporters preferring "Feminine society" to their Legislative duties irrelevant and unwarranted as it is in this connection, hardly needs any comment.

Mr. Price has also indulged in long and unnecessary quotations from the Assembly speeches; he has attempted to divide the Hindus and Muslims, one Province from the other, e.g., Burma from India. I am not surprised that his Minute of Dissent has not been signed by any other member.

NECESSITY OF PROTECTION.

Coming now to the question of the development of the Indian Tanning Industry, I feel that instead of levying this 1 per cent. cess suggested by the Committee the Government ought to increase the export duty on the exports of raw hides and skins. The value of the Indian Tanning Industry taken as a whole (i.e., the raw stock and leather trades and the leather, leather working and allied industries) is about 40 to 50 crores of rupees. It also provides employment to a large number of men (tanners and leather workers, being a little under 30 lakhs) and is an important factor in the economic well-being of millions of the depressed classes. There is

(Continued on page 8.)

NOTES OF THE DAY.

The Weekly Dope.

In their latest weekly appreciation of the political situation the Government of India assure the public that "the no-tax campaign in the United Provinces is being vigorously pursued." Little is said about the similar campaign in Gujarat, probably because that province no longer needs any special publicity. Two sentences only are written about the London Conference, which is natural when there is nothing doing there. A suspicious eye continues to be cast on the Press. Government say: "The deterioration of the tone of the Press rapidly continues and, while a large section of it encourages the civil disobedience movement, a small section is giving direct or indirect incitement to crimes of violence." But what about the provocative conduct of the police in several quarters and of the policy of higher authorities of creating a number of frivolous offences which naturally attracts more aherents to civil disobedience?

The Main Cause.

After giving a typical official version of the circumstances attending and following the death of Sjt. Babu Genu, the "appreciation" states: "The above events and other incidents show only too clearly that resistance to boycott on the part of dealers is being followed by the abandonment of the pretence of non-violence, and the tendency towards the use of force which has been noticeable during the past few weeks is increasing." Even assuming the validity of the official charge—which many people will rebut—that the Congress policy of non-violence is to any extent weakening, is this not mainly due to Government's indiscriminate jailing of the very persons who are striving to maintain the non-violent spirit of the present campaign?

Swadeshi Insurance.

In moving the adoption of the annual report of the Jupiter General Insurance Company at a general meeting of the Company on Monday, Mr. Lalji Naranji, the Chairman, made some helpful remarks on Swadeshi in Insurance. It is gratifying to all to find that the Indian insuring public has been patronising satisfactorily the Indian insurance companies. But that is not enough. It is necessary, as Mr. Lalji Naranji pointed out, that the Indian insurance companies should refrain from competing ruinously between themselves. It is only when they maintain ideal co-operation among themselves and pool their resources to the fullest possible extent that they can all succeed in accepting more risks and diverting to themselves the business that now goes to foreign companies.

Mr. Mahomed Ali.

We have great pleasure in publishing the following cablegram received from Mr. Shaukat Ali by Maulana Mahomed Irfan of the "Khilafat" early yesterday morning:—

Mr. Mahomed Ali, last Tuesday, 16th, got serious heart attack after attending Conference strenuously defending Muslim Nationalists' claims a day earlier (when he had) motored eighty miles to Premier's residence with delegates for communal settlement. Great exertion. Unpleasant situation aggravated disease. Condition was grave, but thank God much better now. Specialists attending. Resting. Requests all for prayers.'

We are glad that Mr. Mahomed Ali is now out of danger and we earnestly pray for his full and speedy recovery. As to the reference, in the cable to "Muslim Nationalists' claims", it is, we fear, much too vague to be intelligible. Does Mr. Shaukat Ali mean that Mr. Mahomed Ali had to defend strenuously the system of joint-electorates—which is the cornerstone of nationalism and therefore the basis of Muslim Nationalists' policy—against attacks by his colleagues, "the wonderful delegates" of the Muslim group?

A Significant Cable.

If so, it is a pity that Mr. Shaukat Ali should not have been more lucid. But it is one of the characteristics of Mr. Shaukat Ali to be "foggy" and confused—and we must leave him at that with a little futile regret. In connection, however, with the communal settlement the trend of Muslim opinion, even amongst those who swore by the 14 points, is interesting to watch. We referred yesterday to a cable sent from by the Secretary of the All-India Jamiat-ul-Ulema to the Muslim "delegates" suggesting an immediate settlement with the Hindus. The significance of the cable lies firstly in the fact that this body is not the real Jamiat that has boycotted the Round Table Conference along with the Congress. It was, secondly, started by a small minority of Muslim divines who seceded in protest against the Jamiat's nationalistic outlook. It was, in fact, the child of the 14 points which this cable all but repudiates. This, we need hardly say, is very welcome.

No Tax To Govt. This Year.

DOHAD KATEDARS RESOLVE

—:o:—

(From A Correspondent.)

DOHAD, Dec. 22.

Khatedars numbering 300 from 30 villages gathered together at Wan in Halol Taluka and passed the resolution congratulating all Police patels who had resigned their posts and declaring a boycott of Police-patels who still continue in their posts.

All Khatedars to refrain from paying land revenue tax this year till Mahatma Gandhi and Sirdar Vallabhbhai were released unconditionally, while a third resolution asked people to boycott officials socially.

MUSLIM VOLUNTEERS WATCHING LIQUOR SHOPS.

Fiftyseven liquor shops were picketed by 14 voluteers of the Jamiatul-Ulma on Tuesday. One picketer was assaulted in Arab Lane at Grant Road by some drunkards

They threw the volunteer in a dirty gutter near the shop that he was picketing. As a aresult, the volunteer received injuries. He is removed to Hospital where he is detained for treatment.

MYSTERY MURDER OF BOMBAY JEWELLER.

—:o:—

Laundry Man Under Arrest.

COIMBATORE, Dec. 23.

Mr. Anantarama Iyer, Police Inspector, Coonoor, with the help of the Coimbatore Police arrested on Sunday evening a man named Narasinga Rao alias Narasimhalu, alleged to have been concerned in the mysterious murder of Nemchand Chaganmal, a wealthy diamond merchant of Princess Street, Bombay, whose dead body with a bullet wound was found in a trunk at Bhusaval.

Narsinga Rao was reported to have been running a laundry in Jail Road, Coimbatore, for the last two months. He has been remanded in custody pending particulars from Bombay.—A. P.

CHIRNER TRIAL OF 47 ACCUSED

Though Ill They Looked Very Cheerful.

The case against 47 persons, arising out of the firing incident at Chirner near Panvel on September 25, came up for hearng on Tuesday afternoon at Panvel before Mr. R. R. Sonalkar Sub-Divisional Magistrate Kolaba, who has been specially deputed to try the case.

It will be recalled that the firing resulted in a number of casualties, including Mr. Joshi, Mamlatdar of Panvel, one Forest guard, three police constables and several members of the public.

MANY ACCUSED AND CHARGES

The 47 accused include Sjt. Dadabhai Gupte father of Sjt. Prabhakar Gupte the young dictator of Panvel, Mr. V. M. Vedak a local pleader and Mr. T. N. Bedekar another pleader and a Congress worker.

The accused are charged with murder, dacoity, theft, resistence to police officers and forming an unlawful assembly. The charges come under Sections 147, 148, 149, 395, 302, 379, 224 and 1203 of the I. P. C.

COURT OVERCROWDED

Long before the arrival of the Magistrate the Mamlatdar Katcheri where the trial was conducted, was crowded with spectators including a large number of pleaders and relatives of the accused.

Mr. A. V. Chitre conducted the case for the prosecution while Mr. V. R. Karandikar Bar-at-Law, assisted by several pleaders including Mr. Patki, a prominent local pleader appeared for the defence.

NOT KEEPING GOOD HEALTH

The accused who have now been in custody for several weeks looked quite cheerful when they were brought to the court. Some of them including Sjt. Bedekar it appeared have not been keeping good health and looked rather pulled down. Fore more than half-an-hour after the proceedings had commenced they were made to stand in the court.

Mr. Fadke, one of the defence counsels, brought the fact to the notice of the court and requested that they should be provided with benches to sit upon as the trial was sure to prolong for many days. He also added that if the court were not in a position to arrange for benches the accused should be allowed to make their own arrangements. The accused were then allowed to sit on the ground.

Mr. Fadke also requested the court to provide more facilities for the accused in the lock-up. He wanted that they should be given light till ten in the night and should be allowed to speak to each other. It appears that at present the 47 accused are locked up in three cells and are not allowed to speak to each other.

BAIL REFUSED

When the proceedings commenced Mr. B. R. Damle, one of the defence counsels, applied for bail on behalf of 202 of the accused. The public prosecutor opposed the application on the ground that the accused were influential persons and if they were let off on bail they would tamper with the witnesses. He added that one of the accused Sjt. Gupte was the father of "Mahatma Gandhi of Panvel." The application was rejected.

Mr. A. B. Mohile made a similar application on behalf of another accused, which was also rejected.

WITNESSES EXAMINED

The public Prosecutor then proceeded directly to examine prosecution witnesses.

B. A. Tirodkar, Circle Inspector of Panvel, was the first witness for the prosecution. He produced a map of the place where the tragedy took place. He stated that information yas supplied to him by Depty. Superintendent of Police Mr. Raje about the incident. Accordingly he went to the place and drew a map showing the exact place where the incident took place. The map also pointed the places where the Mamlatdar Mr. Joshi and the Police constables were found dead. The witness was not cross-examined.

BLOOD MARKS AND STONES.

Dnyandev Ganpat Savant, Sub-Inspector, Police, Panvel, who is the complainant in the case was next examined. He stated that he took charge of the Panvel Police Station on September 18. Before him R. D. Patil was in charge of the station. He filed the complaint in respect of the murder of the Police Constables on September 26. He then described a number of Panchnamas that he had made in the course of his inquiries on September 26, and 27. In one of the Panchnamas it was stated that the bodies of Hari Narayan a Head Constable of police and Kashinath Janardan Shevde, Round Guard, were found, and near them were found stones, pieces of wood and there were blood marks near the place. He also stated that he saw Shivram Vithu, the Police Patil of Chirner, who was beaten and there were injuries on his head. He found seven cartridges on November 4, in the centre of Akkabai hill.

GANDHIJI'S PHILOSOPHY.

Proceeding the witness stated that on November 17 he searched the house of accused Mr. Vedak and in the course of his search found a slip of paper on which some points about the Chirner incident were noted and found another piece of paper on which there were notes about the philosophy of Mahatma Gandhi. The witness further stated that on November 27 he searched the house of another accused Mr. Bedekar and found a receipt book of the Panvel Congress Committee.

ALL ABOUT NOTES.

Cross-examined by Mr. Patki the witness stated that he wrote the complaint on September 23, at 5 p.m. at Chirner, he had not made any other complaint or statement in that connection.

Asked as to who entered the notes written in pencil on the margin of the complaint, the witness said that they were written by one clerk named Dalvi. Questioned as to when the notes were written the witness stated that they must have been written some time after September 27.

LARGE NUMBER OF WITNESSES.

Sjt. Vishvanath Shivram Desai, Forest Ranger, was the third witness. He stated that he took charge of his office on October 5. K. J. Shevde, the Round Guard, who fell a victim to the firing had submitted reports about the Forest Satyagraha movement on September 15, 17 and 27. The witness identified the handwriting of the deceased Shevde. The witness further stated that he went to the place where the incident occurred to examine what damage had been done to the Forest. He found that some branches of trees were cut and estimated the loss at Rs. 60.

After recording the evidence of some more witnesses the hearing was adjourned to Wednesday. In all 110 witnesses are to be examined on behalf of the prosecution.

CHEAP LIGHTING SCHEME FOR CALCUTTA.

(From our correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 22.

The Calcutta Corporation sanctioned a comprehensive scheme of Dr. B. M. De Special Officer, for electricity to supply Municipal requirements and street lighting at an estimated cost of 22 lakhs. The present yearly bill of the Corporation to Calcutta Electric Supply Co. amount to Rs. 22.55 lakhs, whereas the cost under this scheme will be 4.87 Lakhs. The scheme will be sent to local Government for approval.

SATYAGRAHIS JAILED

Of the sixteen accused prosecuted for rioting with common object of assaulting excise officers and police and disobeying lawful orders to disperse at Neela in Diamond Harbour Subdivision 9 were acquitted by the Deputy Magistrate, Alipore, 5 sentenced to six months R. I. each and 2 namely Amarnath Biswas an Indian Christian and captain of volunteer corps and Sarada Prosad Halder pleader, were sentenced to six months R. I. each on two counts of rioting and abetment.

PROSECUTION CASE

The prosecution stated that about the beginning of April last, Neela became in centre of salt satyagraha and the neighbouring villages were under order section 144 Cr. P. C. Women joined the men in large numbers to prepare salt openly and on April 23, a large gathering collected at Neela and came in conflict with the police, the result being one Muktear and seven others as well as a few constables and excise officers were injured. The next day about 500 assembled on the same spot, some armed with branches of trees and clods of earth. The Subdivisional Police Officer with a large number of police armed constables excise officer and local chowkidars arrived and apprehending breach of peace ordered the crowd to disperse.

The defence pleaded that the attacks by police were unprovoked and unjustified.—Associated Press.

OBSTRUCTION TO TRAFFIC

—:o:—

To The Editor, "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Ordinarily the words "Obstruction to Traffic" convey the meaning of "a thing or things that unnecessarily come or stand in the way of the public pedestrian or vehicular traffic along a public thorough-fare and thus obstruct the smooth passage thereof." The public, thus possesses the inherent and undisputed right to enjoy the free and unobstructed passage along any thorough-fare. Whenever therefore, such a thoroughfare is required to be reserved for an extra-ordinary purpose, other than public, the lawful provision is made to safeguard this public right whereby it is made compulsory under a legal enactment to notify beforehand the intention so to reserve particular thoroughfares. And this procedure is always followed by the authorities responsible in this matter. Even when a thoroughfare is under repairs, the local authority has to get a bye-law passed to the effect and to put up a notice across the road showing to the public that their right has temporarily been withdrawn. Recently, however, one regrets to note, the above words are being construed to mean "the obstruction to the free will and whim of the executives." When the public, as, usual, exercises its right of passing in procession for expressing its symppathy or honour or joy for an honourable and legitimate cause and if the executive take it in their mind not to allow the public to exercise such a right, the executive can be held to place an obstruction in the way of the public. On the 13th instant those of the public who wanted to go along the Sandhurst Road towards Chowpatty, Hughes Road or French Bridge must have been wonderstruck to see the spectacular demonstration of the Armed Policemen standing across the Sandhurst Road with their bayonets drawn with the result that the ordinary pedestrain and vehicular traffic was unnecessarily obstructed and was put to a great inconvenience. The passengers in the tram-cars even had to get down unexpectedly at the Prarthana Samaj instead of Sandhurst Bridge. Who obstructed the traffic? Certainly not the procession. Is there no code of public rights? Will any non-Congress lawyer try the legality of this police action and tesst the touch-stone of British justice?—Yours, ect.,

N. P. PARULEKAR.

Byculla Bridge,
Dec. 21.

SEARCHES AND ARRESTS.

Karnataka Satyagraha News.

(From Our Correspondent.)

DHARWAR, December 22.

Consequent on the notification of the 20th declaring the Sirsi TCC together with its branches and centres, the office of the Si-Sirsi Taluk Congress Committee was taken possession of by the police the same day, the moveable property in the office being confiscated. No arrests have been reported till now.

Repression is rampant at Hunagund. Two volunteers who had recently arrived there were immediately arrested after being subjected to beating and severe abuse by the police. They were taken to the lock-up with handcuffs and fetters on. These two volunteers and two others previously arrested were sentenced to eight months' rigorous imprisonment by the District Deputy Collector at Badami.

Anantbhat Kundapur a Congress worker of Managal in the Dharwar District, has been sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment under the Criminal Law Amendment Act.

TODDY PALMS CUT DOWN.

About a hundred toddy trees yielding toddy have been cut down near Kittur in Belgaum District last week. It appears that the raids were carried on by the people at nights.

The toddy contractor has launched a complaint with the police that the people who came to cut the toddy trees beat his watchmen and had taken away a double-barrelled gun which had been kept with the latter. About 30 police with the Deputy Superintendent of Police at their head visited Kittur and carried out searches for the alleged theft. Nothing incriminating has been found. The case of the 36 persons of Kittur who were arrested last month for cutting toddy trees will be taken up next week, all the accused being on bail.

All those arrested in connection with Prabhat Pheries in Belgaum have come out of jail on bail as their case would be taken up only after the X'mas.

KHADI WORK IN KASHMIR

MAIN SIDE-INDUSTRY FOR THE PEASANT

Before 1927, beyond the boundaries of the Punjab, very little was known in India, of the hand-spinning and hand weaving woollen industry of Kashmir and much less than worth Rs. 10000/- of purely hand-spun products was exported.

But the circle of avowed Khadi wearers was expanding and the necessity for nice and pure woollen cloth was felt. Bombay Khadi Bhandar was in these days importing some woollen cloths from Kashmir. But the need of the wealthy and the educated people could not thereby be satisfied. In these days (in June 1927) the Behar Branch of the All-India Spinners' Association sent their representative to Srinagar to make some purchases

This representative was by certain circumstances and events led to study the situation and potentialities of Kashmir and found out that:—

1. Each house had a spinning wheel working.

2. Most of the population was in the villages and were agriculturists. Nearly all of them had looms and prepared their own woollen clothings.

3. During winter when due to snow and severe cold no outside work was possible and also in other months when there were occasional leisure days, these farmers were in bad necessity of some occupation which could fetch them some income and which they could operate in their own villages and in their own huts. As the implements and the knowledge were already there, subsidiary occupation could only be hand-spinning and hand-weaving.

4. As this industry was there, though in dilapidated condition, from time immemorial and was worked only as subsidiary one, there was every possibility of the capacity of the woollens to stand in competition in durability and cheapness with the machine made and foreign products.

5. Thus on the one side, the needy village folks were hankering after help in the form of "work and wages," on the other, their products were already in demand and it could be expanded by the introduction of suitable designs and superior texture.

6. (But) The pity was that not only none cared to connect the producers and consumers, but the local merchants were killing the industry by dumping on the purchasers foreign cloth in "Kashmiri Cloth".

These and other things were brought to the notice of the council of the All-India Spinners' Association who sanctioned to open a branch in Srinagar, through the Khadi Bhandar of Bombay, and the branch was opened in July 1925.

Sjt. V.V. Jerajani, the Manager of that Bhandar took a very great interest in the development of this branch and helped it with orders and advice and through the columns of his "Khadi Patrika". But for these, the branch would not have made such a rapid progress as it made in course of three years.

The following is the work done by All-India Spinners' Association Kashmir Branch, Srinagar (Kashmir).

Particulars from July 1928 to January 1929.
Capital Rs. 30,000/-.
Production Rs. 64,883/-.
Sale Rs. 55,847/-.
Wages Rs. 46 129/-.
Salary Rs. 922/-.

Particulars from Feby. 1929 to March 1930.
Capital Rs. 50,000/-.
Production Rs. 1,87,039/-.
Sale Rs. 1,45,427/-.
Wages Rs. 1,31,127/-.
Salary Rs. 4,275/-.

Particulars from April 1930 to Sept. 1930 Current year.
Capital Rs. 1,00,000/-.
Production Rs. 1,82,639/-.
Sale Rs. 1,69,573/-.
Wages Rs. 1,21,248/-.
Salary Rs. 2,725/-.

It is estimated that during current year ending in March 1931, the Sale figure will reach more than Rs. 2,50,000/-.

These figures speak themselves about the increasing reputation this branch has been getting since its start, among the poor workers of Kashmir and the consuming public outside it.

In the initial stage of our work many weavers were to be taught new designs, close weaving and necessary blending of colours. Many more weavers were to be induced to take to and to regain their lost faith for weaving. This had its contagious effect and to-day so many of them are flocking at our producing centres that it has become impossible for our financial capacity to supply work to all of them.

To-day is not the problem of production. Kashmir offers an extensive field for work. To-day is not the problem of sale. Our improved varieties have attracted people from Srinagar to Cape Comorin and from Karachi to Rangoon. But to-day is the problem of capital. If it is forthcoming, many more unemployed starving and half-clad souls of Kashmir can earn something to fill the empty stomach and cover the naked shivering body. (Through All India Spinners' Association Kashmir Branch) Srinagar (Kashmir)

PT. JAWAHARLAL'S MOTHER-IN-LAW JAILED.

NEW DELHI, Dec. 23.

Two men volunteers and nine lady volunteers including Mrs. Rajpati Kaul, mother-in-law of Jawaharlal Nehru were to-day sentenced to six months' simple imprisonment. Mrs. Kaul was placed in "A" class.

One old lady and a girl were let off on account of their age.

Hunger strike in the jail still continues.—A. P.

PREMIER ON GOOD-WILL PROGRESS.

—:o:—

R. T. C. Discussions Continue

LONDON, Dec. 23.

Mr. MacDonald in his appeal said: "It is no good your starting working on Indian Constitution and asking any outside authority to settle one of the essential conditions to successful working of Constitution. Therefore, I hope you will bend all your energies to creating atmosphere of goodwill and progress".

WOMANLY APPEAL.

Begum Shah Nawaz appealed to her Hindu brethren to be generous to their Muslim brothers and trust them as compatriots. She appealed to Muslim brethren not to be too exacting and to show Hindus that Muslim knows how to be generous. She earnestly appealed to all on behalf of women of India to settle their differences now and not disappoint Chairman who had won gratitude of whole of India by trying to bring them together.

Mrs. Subbarayan as woman whose first thoughts were directed to children, earnestly appealed to fellow delegates to realise their responsibilities to future generations and settle their unfortunate differences.

General discussion then opened. It had not ended when Sub-Committee adjourned till after Christmas.—Reuter.

Fireworks Explosion Sequel.

MADRAS, Dec. 23.

Of the four persons admitted into the General Hospital yesterday as a result of explosion of fireworks materials in the S. I. A. A. grounds, two died last night and one this morning. The fourth man is lying in a critical condition.—A. P.

VICEROY ADMITS STRENGTH OF NATIONAL MOVEMENT.

But Defends Government Policy.

(Continued from page 1)

ticism that we hear is of course that there would have been no trouble or that any trouble would have immediately disappeared if only the country had had what is called "strong government." I notice that those on whose lips this phrase generally lies are often more unanimous in their denunciation of Government than in describing in exact terms the matters in which executive action falls short of their ideal and I find some difficulty in ascertaining clearly what it really is that they have in mind. During every week of these last months, my Government have worked in the closest co-operation with His Majesty's Government on one side and with Local Governments on the other reviewing the situation from week to week exploring new means of countering new developments, and on no single occasion has there been difference of opinion between any of the parties concerned on any points of substance affecting the special powers for which Local Gopernments, after due deliberation and with a full sense of their responsibility, deemed it necessary to ask. We have examined in detail various proposals put forward by unofficial persons and in the press and in many instances hove incorporated them in powers we thought it right to assume. Others on examination revealed insuperable objections and were evidently impracticable and therefore without, as I have just said, claiming any infallibility for Government, I think I am entitled to ask men and women of sober judgment why those who compose Local Governments and the Government of India and who together represent a good deal of varied Indian experience, must be supposed to have forfeited, because they hold official positions, whatever may have been their natural endowment of common sense and why they, applying their minds day in and day out to the problem of how best to combat the threat of civil disobedience, are more certainly all wrong than critics who have not the same facilities for information and who therefore have not the same opportunity of forming their conclusions.

THE SOLVENT.

The truth, I fancy, is that such critics are firm believers in what I may call the practicability of short cuts. In 'Alice in Wonderland' as you will remember, the Queen had only one way of settling all difficulties, great or small. "Off with his head," she would say without even looking round and that policy translated into terms of real life will always offer powerful attractions when men are impressed with the disturbance that is being caused by particular agitations and believe that a speedy and effective remedy lies ready to hand in the shape of vigorous Executive action. Now I think Government can do and ought to do many things to protect those who want to obey the law and to punish those who break it. And I am constantly told from other quarters that we have done far too much, but I definitely do not share the view that any Government action, however drastic, will or can be as powerful a solvent of these troubles as will be the gradual force of public opinion which must sooner or later awake to the fact of how mistaken is the course that the country is invited to pursue. The conditions, for example, of prosperous and friendly commercial intercourse will always depend far more upon public opinion than upon Government action, and however emphatically we may condemn the Civil Disobedience movement—and nobody can feel more strongly than I do the harm that it has done and is doing to the cause of India—whatever powers we may find it necessary to take to combat it so long it persists, we should, I am satisfied, make a profound mistake if we underestimated the genuine and powerful feeling of nationalism that is to-day animating much of Indian thought and for this no simple, complete or permanent cure ever has been or ever will be found in strong action by Government.

REPRESSION.

Before this movement started I formed the definite view which everything that has happened since has only reinforced, that it would be no doubt be possible to apply a far more ruthless policy of repression than anyone has yet suggested and after a space of time, be it short or long, to create a desert and call it peace. Such a policy would have involved a rigid censorship of the press compared to which the operation of the Press Ordinance would have been negligible, the strict prohibition of all hostile expressions of opinion in all forms, the suppression of the ordinary law of trial and punishment over a wide field and other action of similar kind. But any such policy, apart from all other considerations, must be judged not only by its immediate effects—let these be as favourable as the sternest advocate of the plan might desire—but by its ultimate results and there again must be placed in relation to the wider purposes that you have in view. We all know what these are. And here I do not believe that any man can doubt that so far from facilitating the accomplishment of the principal purpose of Great Britain which is to lead India to self-government and to retain her as an equal and contented member of the Imperial Family of Nations, such action, even of otherwise feasible, would, on the contrary, aggravate your task quite indefinitely and probably destroy any hope of bringing it to successful issue. The British people, more than any other, ought to know that, in so far as the matter is one affecting the forces that we call nationalism, it cannot permanently be dealt with on such lines. Government has a clear duty to maintain in the law and to resist attempts to substitute another for its own, and I am glad to have this opportunity of paying a tribute to the manner in which Their Excellencies Sir Stanley Jackson and Sir Hugh Stephenson who recently acted for him and all their officers have during these troublous times, upheld the administration of this Presidency, but if Government is wise, it will remember that to the extent to which these things are only the symptoms of underlying causes, they call for different treatment.

ANSWER TO THE CHARGE

At the other extreme is the line of criticism which denounces

(Continued on page 12)

"OLD FRIEND OF DEPRESSED CLASSES."

MADRAS, Dec. 23.

Mr. M. C. Rajah, M.L.A., President, All-India Depressed Classes Association, welcomes the appointment of Lord Willingdon on behalf of the Depressed Classes. Lord Willingdon, he says, is an old friend of the depressed classes and Mr. Rajah has every hope and confidence that he will use his best influence to advance the interests of the Depressed classes on equitable lines.—A. P.

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Adishwar Building,
Pydhoni Chawk, Bombay 3.

T. U. CONGRESS ASKED TO RECONSIDER GENERAL STRIKE DECISION

—:o:—

Bombay G. K. Union's Statement

Mr. G. L. Raudalkar, President of the Grini Kamgar Union (Red Flag) sends the following statement adopted by the Committee:—

A statement concerning the recent resolution of the Executive Committee of the all India Trades Union Congress resolved to call in the near future a General Strike throughout the country. If meant to be carried out, it is a very serious decision. All the workers of the country must consider it very carefully.

The Executive Committee of the All-India Trades Union Congress states a variety of reasons in support of its resolution. The facts mentioned are all more or less correct. The workers must find ways and means freeing themselves from imperialist oppression. The workers must put up a resolute resistance to the systematic attack upon their starvation wages. The workers must undertake concerted action in support of their common demand for higher wages and better conditions of labour. The workers must act independently for the acquisition of elementary political rights which will enable them to take up the fight for greater freedom. For accomplishing all these, which becomes an immediate task, the working class must make effective use of the only weapon it possesses to-day, namely, strike.

HARMFUL TO WORKERS.

As a declaration of general principle, the resolution of the All-India Trades Union Congress is correct, and, therefore, deserve the support of the entire working class. But as a proyramme of immediate action, it is impractical, childeshi and may even be harmful to the workers.

The interests of the working class—immediate as well as ultimate will not be advanced by the adoption of high sounding resolutions. Painstaking constructive work is essential for the purpose. In organisation, the working class is still very weak; there is no revolutionary leadership having authority throughout the country; and practically all the important Unions are still controlled by the reformists.

A PREMATURE MOVE.

Under these conditions, there can be no effective General Strike in the near future. Small sections of the working class here and there may respond to the call of the Trades Union Congress. Such a premature and weak movement will be easily suppressed. The result will be general depression seriously hindering the development of the workers' struggle for freedom.

The present leadership of the Trades Union Congress would commit suicide, if it slept on the laureis gained last year at Nagpur. The reformists, loyalists and imperialists inside the Labour Movement are busily at work to regain the upper hand. They are energetically working with the one idea of driving the "extremists" out of the Trade Union Congress. Since the Nagpur Congress, the left wing has not gained any ground in the Unions controlled by the "reformists." On the other hand, the Unions under its leadership have been practically ruined by the ultra radical policy. Depression endangendered by repeated defeats puts the workers in a mood to drift under "retermist" influence.

Our Union the Bombay Girni Kamgar Union (Red Flag) for example, has been thoroughly shattered by the defeat in the bitter struggle of last year. We are still far from recuperating our strength. The Union has lost its membership very heavily. Under the present conditions, it is totally unawle to plunge headlong in another struggle which is planned without even consulting its membership.

IMMEDIATE TASK.

Our immediate task is to reconstruct the Union; replenish the lost membership; evercome the general depression endangered by the defeat of the last year; and repair the damages done by ultra-radicalism. Any effort to undertake an offensive tactic will, in the present conditions of our Union, lead to greater disaster.

On the strength of all these facts, and arguments, we request the Executive Committee of the All India Trades Union Congress to reconsider its resolution. We should stop talking about a General Strike for setting up the Indian Workers' Republic. For the time, let us concentrate our attention and energy upon more modest but immediate tasks—that of building and strengthening of the proletarian organisations—industrial and political—and mobilization of the proletarian forces in progressively developing struggle for partial and immediate demands. This is the only way towards an effective general strike, with all that it implies.

TANNING INDUSTRIES OF INDIA

—:o:—

(Continued from page 6.)

huge scope for work in order to reduce the huge national waste and any improvement effected will not only affect those directly engaged in the industry as a whole, but will also react favourably on the peasantry of India.

AMERICAN EXAMPLE.

The necessity for the grant of a measure of protection to this industry has been enhanced of late, due to the recent American revised Tariff which has hit the Indian Tanning Industry hard by favouring the import into America of the raw hides and skins from India, more than her tanned articles. In order to counteract the effect of this measure by the Government of the United States of America, the export duty should be increased to at least 25 per cent. on raw hides and on raw skins. A refererce to the report will reveal the fact that the solicitude shown for the primary producers by the exporters of raw skins and hides (including Mr. E. L. Price, writer of the Dissent of Minute) is only a camouflage under which the exporters seek to foster the interests of their own countries.

DUTY PAID BY EXPORTER, NOT PRIMARY PRODUCER.

In reality the duty is paid by the exporters at the time of export and not by the primary producers. When in 1929 the export duty was first levied, the Government of India observed that they assured themselves that the duty would not adversely affect the primary producers. Moreover, who can doubt the possible advantages that would result to the primary producers from the assurance of a large market at home, from the development of the tanning industry? On the contrary if the Indian Tanning Industry is not developed the primary producers will have to depend on the small mercies of the foreign exploiters and this will be a very calamitous position. For all these considerations it is imperative, therefore, that the Indian Tanning Industry should be given, before it is too late, a measure of protection by the increase of the present export duty to at least 25 per cent. on raw hides and on raw skins. Unless this is done it is likely, particularly at a time when the industries of the world are in a depressed condition, that the Indian Tanning Industry will suffer the same fate as the Indian Cotton Industry, and the Indian Jute Industry in spite of the latter having a virtual monopoly of the production of jute. It behoves the Government of India, therefore, to take proper remedial measures of granting protection to the industry, and ensuring that the raw stock of India is improved as soon as possible in order to prevent the huge national waste of 3 to 4 crores of rupees a year as estimated by this Committee. The money for improving the raw stock can be found by allocating a portion of the proceeds of the export duty, for this object. These are, however, matters of detail, which can be fixed up, as soon as the Government decide to grant necessary protection to the industry.

IMPORT DUTY ON LEATHER GIVES NO PROTECTION.

In the end, it may be necessary to explain that the 15 per cent. duty on the imports of leather into India is in no way calculated to give protection to the tanneries of India which depend entirely on the export trade. Prices have been falling precipitately, stocks are accumulating, mills and factories are closing down and unemployment spreading everywhere, causing greater and greater disaster all round, and at this juncture it is the duty of the Government to follow the example of the Government of the United States of America and to safeguard this country's interests.

TREATY FOR ECONOMIC RAPPROCHEMENT

—:o:—

Signed By Europe's Minor Powers

LONDON, Dec. 23.

Oslo.—A communique, with regard to the tariff truce negotiations which have been proceeding here between representatives of Belgium, Luxembourg, Denmark, Netherlands, Norway and Sweden, says that a treaty for the economic rapprochement was signed on 22nd December providing that the signature should not raise tariff rates or introduce new tariffs without consulting each other.—Reuter.

LONDON.—Mr. Benn has extended the appointment of Sir Edward Deschamps Chamier, Legal adviser to the Secretary of State for India, to 4th June 1932. Reuter.

JUPITER GENERAL INSURANCE CO.

—:o:—

The twelfth ordinary general meeting of the Jupiter General Insurance Co. Ltd. was held on Monday evening in the Ewert House, Mr. Lalji Naranji presiding. The Company's report and audited accounts for the year ending 30th June 1930 showed the following results:—

Profit and Loss Account.—Interest, Transfer fees, etc. amounted to Rs. 1,09,872-7-2 and Rs. 51,359-12-7, have been transferred from Fire, Marine and Accident Revenue Accounts. The total comes to Rs. 1,61,232-3-9. Deducting from this amount, expenses, etc. and increasing the Reserve for Bad and Doubtful debts, there remains a sum of Rs. 1,13,356-6-11. To this being added Rs. 11,735-13-3 carried forward from last year's account the total comes to Rs. 1,25,092-4-2, which the Directors recommend to be disposed of as follows:

To pay Dividend on Preference Shares for the year ended 30th June 1930 free of Income Tax Rs. 32,478-9-0; to pay Dividend on Ordinary Shares at annas 8 per share Rs. 62,498; to pay Bonus to staff Rs. 9,500; to carry forward to next year's account Rs. 20,615-11-2; total Rs. 1,25,092-4-2.

In moving the adoption of the Report, Mr. Lalji Naranji said:

INCREASE IN INDIAN PREMIUM.

As will be seen from the accounts, there is a fall in income in the fire department. This fall is entirely due to reduction in income from foreign treaties.

In view of this it is only natural that the re-insurers will suffer a reduction in premium income until the ceding companies increase their net premiums to the level they were before the present depression started. It is gratifying to find, however, in this connection that the appeal made to the Indian public to insure with Indian insurance companies is having good results. Had it not been for the increase in the Indian premium that we have been able to get, the fall would have been much greater than what it is.

NON-INDIAN MONOPOLY GOING

I have no doubt that as time goes on, the business is bound to stabilise itself. In the meantime however, we will be faced with this competition with the natural consequence of higher costs for some years to come. But the Indian insuring public should always remember that it was only after the advent of Indian insurance companies that reductions in rates have taken place and the trade has thereby been benefitted; before the Indian insurance companies came on the scene general insurance business was practically a monopoly of non-Indian companies. It is this monopoly that is now being slowly broken up, and it was so with several countries when indigenous companies came on the field, but the solid support of the people of those countries was able to make these companies stronger. Perhaps, we are passing through the same experience.

AN UPHILL TASK.

Even as things stand, we have in this country no less than 151 companies fire insurance business; out of this large number, the number of Indian companies is hardly 10. You can, therefore imagine what an up-hill task lies yet before the Indian insurance companies. This task of the Indian companies can, to a very large extent, be lightened, by the insuring public of India looking to Indian companies for all their insurance needs and I hope and trust that as a result of the Swadeshi Movement that is now being vigorously carried on Indian insurance companies will find a prominent part in the business economics of the country.

LIFE INSURANCE MUST SPREAD.

Coming to Life insurance, the business written last year should be considered satisfactory, in view of the large unemployment and other factors, as a direct result of trade depression that has now taken hold of the country. Many Agents from several parts of India have been reporting their difficulties to get ne wlife incurance business owing to the un-settled state of affairs. In fact many of them definitely state that many policy holders find it impossible to pay further premiums and renew policies. Still, life insurance in this country, compared to what other countries are doing, has great potentialities.

Speaking for own own company I cannot say that that we have come out very well when at the end of the second year it has been possible to create a Life Fund amounting to Rs. 70,396-9-8.

The report was adopted. dividend as recommended by the directors and bonus to the staff was agreed to and the retiring directors were re-elected. Some of the shareholders wanted to drop appointing Messrs. A. F. Ferguson and Co. as auditors and an amendment was moved by Mr. C. I. Parekh to appoint only Messrs. Batliboi and Purohit for the ensuing year. The Chairman pointed out that at times difficulties arose with certain exchange banks who did not recognise policies issued by Indian Insurance Companies. The presence of European auditors had in many cases obviated that difficulty. Besides he was promised business by certain European firms and the amendment, if passed, would have created embarrassment. The amendment was withdrawn and both the firms of auditors were then appointed. The meeting terminated with a vote of thanks to the Chairman.

STOCKS AND SHARES

SHORT SESSION AND SMALL BUSINESS

Operators In Holiday Mood.

Bombay, Dec. 23.

To-day being the last of trading before Christmas Holidays, the market was open for one hour only. Operators were in a holiday mood and there was only poor turnover of business. Cotton Mill Shares fluctuated within a narrow range with rather quiet tone. There was scattered selling in

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.

—:o:—

Bombay, Dec. 23.

Bombay Dyeing 651; 48; 50; 42-2
Century 241; 40; 38
Colaba 208; 7; 8-2
Crescent 71; 70
Fazul 365; 62
Indore 331; 33
Madhowji 32
Nagpur 352; 51; 53
New Great 158; 57
Pearl 127; 25-10
Simplex 67
Swadeshi 270; 67
Burma 46; 57; 60; 59-6
Hydro 105;-10
Tram 117; 16-4
Deff. 275; 77
Ord. 23-4; 22-14; 23; 22-10
Bundi 12-2
Indian 172; 71
Katni Ord. 145
Alcock 962; 61

Bombay Burma Shares. Tata Steel Shares ruled rather steady with little business passing. Other Shares were neglected. The market will re-open on the 2nd January and last days for closing open interest are falling on the 3rd and 6th Proximo.

	MILLS.	
100	Ahm. Advance	297-8
50	Apollo	3-0
10	Bom: Cotton P.	3-12
500	Bom. Cotton	130
250	Bom. Dyeing	648-2
250	Bradbury P.	160
250	Bradbury	130
100	Century	238-12
500	Central India P.	444-6
100	Central India	353-12
100	Colaba	108-2
100	Coorla	147-3
100	Crescent	70
250	Currim	62-8
250	David	110
250	Dawn	510
200	Ed. Sassoon	50
10	E. D. Sassoon D.	0-6-9
100	Elphinstone P.	20
100	Elphinstone	5-12
250	Fazulbhoy	362-8
100	Finlay	77-0
1000	Framji Petit	170
100	Gokak	121-4
1000	Hindustan	1405
100	Indore Malwa	333-12
100	Jamshed Pref.	60
250	Jamshed	10
50	Kastoorchand	11
100	Khatau	102-8
100	Kohinoor	131-4
250	Laxmi	997-8
100	Madhowji	32-8
250	Madras United	275
1000	Maneckji Petit	730
100	Meyer Sassoon	45
1000	Morarji	354-6
50	Mysore	105
200	New Great P.	146-4
200	New Great	157-8
100	New City	60
250	Pabani	120
250	Pearl	225-10
100	Phoenix	292-8
10	Premier	1-0-0
100	Shapurji	5-12
1000	Sholapur	1450
250	Simplex	67-8
100	Swan	75
100	Swadeshi	267-8
25	Tata P.	14
25	Tata	30
500	Vishnu P.	567-8
500	Vishnu	1380
1000	Western	690
	BANKS.	
100-50	Baroda	99-12
50-25	Central	14-10
£10- 5	Eastern	74
500	Imperial	1206-4
500125	Imperial Contr.	300
100-50	India	81-8
5	Union	3-4-0
	CEMENT.	
10	Bundi	12-2
70	Gwalior	65
250	Indian	171-4
100	Katni 1st P.	103
100	Katni 2nd P.	104
40	Katni Dr.	553-12
100	Katni	145
10	Punjab P.	9-10
10	Punjab	7-14
100	Shahabad	130
	INSURANCE.	
10	Jupiter P.	8-2
15	Jupiter	7-12
15	New India	15
200,100	Oriental	1500
10	Vulcan	5-3-0
	ELECTRIC.	
100	Ahmedabad	121-4
1000	Andhra Val. P.	940
1000	Andhra Val.	583-12
50	Bom. Tram P.	65-10
50	Bom. Tram	116-4
100	Tata Hydro P.	105
100	Tata Hydro	105-10
1000	Tata Power P.	1050
1000	Tata Power	410
	RAILWAYS.	
500	Ahm. Prantij	307-8
100	Amritsar Patti	113-12
100	Central Provin.	90
100	Dho. Barramati	89
100	Guzrat	66
90	Mandra Dhon	65
500	Tapti Valley	678-2
	MINING	
10	Central India	2-0
10	Shivrajpur	13-8
150	Tata Steel 1 P.	122-8
100	Tata Steel 2 P.	45
30	Tata Steel D.	277-8
75	Tata Steel	22-10
	MISCELLANEOUS.	
100	Alcock	161-4
80	Bom. Uganda	16
250	Bom. Steam P.	200
250	Bom. Steam	157-8
50	Bom. Telephone	40-12
8s.	Brit. B. Petrol	3-4-6
125	Bom. Burma Old	459-6
50	Bom. Burma New	175
100	Ind. Bleaching	106-4
15	Scindia	8-2-0

Bombay Cotton

Bombay, Dec. 23.

In sympathy with a small decline of 8 points in New York Futures, the local market opened at Rs. 176 for Broach A.-M. delivery. During the last two days the market fluctuated rather widely but finding no support from American Cotton Exchanges there is less inclination now to operate. Prices improved to Rs. 176/8 on scattered buying but long liquidation administered a loss of one rupee in prices to Rs. 175/8. There was some support and prices steadied at Rs. 176-4. Liverpool opened quiet at a decline of 6 points. There was some selling towards the close and prices were as under:—

Broach A/M Rs. 175/8
Oomra D/J Rs. 143/4
Oomra March Rs. 154/12
Bengal D/J Rs. 127
Bengal March Rs. 129/8

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS

Bombay, Dec 23.

March	124.90	plus 2.00
June	118.10	plus 0.20

READY COTTON SALES

Dec. 23.

45 Vasanji Karamsi Khurja 136½
186 Colaba Land Shenabad 152½
100 Colaba Land Shenabad 152½
95 A Damodar Neemuch 151

100	Shapurji Bharoocha Jalna	139
100	Bombay & Co Nandgaon	132
100	Bombay & Co Nandgaon	134
100	G G Kesha and Co Akola	145½
25	Tata and Co Veraval	155
50	Toyopoddar Nizamabad	170
100	Lavji Meghji Wardha	157½
100	Lavji Meghji Bodvad	144½

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay Dec. 23.

Bengal	135/140
Mathia	135/142
Khandeish	139/149
Akola/Khamgaon	144/153
Nagpur/Wardha	153/167
Barsi/Pandherpur	144/157
Jalna/Aurangabad	141/150
Khandwa/Sanavad	150/155
Indore	150/155
Ujjain	184/188
Old Crop	
Miraj/Sangli	196/206
Coompta	191/209
Tirupur/Cambodia	220/245

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES

F P Bales:—
Receipts to date 22-12-30 1930-31 6681000 1929-30 6579000
Receipts yesterday 22-12-30 1930-31 31000 1929-30 37000
Exports to date 22-12-30 1930-31 3771000 1929-30 4008000
Stock at Ports 19-12-30 1930-31 4163000 1929-30 2642000
Stock at Interior Towns 19-12-30 1930-31 1811000 1929-30 1473000
Stock at Liverpool 19-12-30 1930-31 929000 1929-30 837000
Visible Supply 19-12-30 1930-31 8237000 1929-30 6407000
Quantity in Sight 19-12-30 1930-31 9899000 1929-30 105670000
Quantity out of Sight 19-12-30 1930-31 474300 1929-30 6156000

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

Bombay, Dec. 22.

	Bales.
Day's receipts at all U. S. Ports	31,000
Day's exports to Great Britain	10,000
Day's exports to the Continent	5,000

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Depression In Bay Weakens.

POONA, Dec. 23.

Yesterday's depression in the Bay of Bengal has apparently weakened, but pressures continue low in the Southwest Bay where northeast monsoon is active.

The weather has been dry over the country except for a few light showers in Southeast Madras and half an inch of rain at Port Blair.

Forecast:—A few falls of rain is likely in Southeast Madras. Dry weather elsewhere.

Earthquake Report: An earthquake shock of slight intensity at its origin about three thousand miles away was recorded by the Bombay Seismographs at nine hours and fifty-eight minutes, (Indian Standard Time) on Monday December 22.—A. P.

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Glad Tidings to Hopeless Persons

The world-famous Hakim Haji Nawab Ali Khan who is well-known not in Asia only but throughout Europe and America, has under 50 years of continuous practice as Physician and cured lakhs of hopeless and most dangerous cases by the grace of God Almighty. Now he has opened his Dispensary and started practice in Bombay, Sandhurst Road, especially for the benefit of the public.
Chronic and incurable diseases are challenged to be treated without operation. Consumption, cough, phthisis, piles, stomachache, eye and veneral diseases are a speciality.

I cure all FEMALE complaints by MEDICINES only and also eradicate all their complicated diseases WITHOUT OPERATION.

SPECIAL ARRANGEMENT for PARDAH LADIES.
One trial will prove the whole statement.
Poor are treated free.

I have received a good many MEDALS and CERTIFICATES from Late Sultan of Turkey and also from the British, Americans, French, Italian and Greecian Governments wherein I have spent as much as 25 years. These are at any time open for Public Inspection.

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ORIENTAL LEARNING IN INDIA.

Plea For Thorough Exploration Of Bhandaras.

The following are extracts from tht presidential address of Rai Bahadur Hira Lal at the All-India Oriental Conference held at Patna on the 17th instant:—

It has been customary in presidential addresses to review the progressive advancement of Oriental learning and to offer suggestions for further progress, but my five predecessors have done that work so exhaustively, that hardly anything remains worth mentioning now. The first President with his profound learning in Sanskrit and allied literature, accompanied with a life-long experience of teaching-work, gave most valuable advice in regard to the study of Sanskrit, including Grammar, Nyaya, Vedas, Vedanta and Artha Sastra. He also pointed out the spirit in which inscriptions should be interpreted and used and he emphasized two points, viz., to avoid undue artificiality and to maintain judicial outlook, in discussing controversial matters.

The second President, Professor Sylvain Levi, reminded his audience that great civilizations did not grow in the narrow frames of a local culture. It was necessary that with that infallibility, which only instinct can confer, the nation or rather the men of genius who made out a nation knew how to draw out of accidental features what was the permanent, out of local features what was general, out of particulars what was universal. He pointed out that this was the inspiration under which the Aryan genius made the greatness of India. But this has somehow disappeared, though attempts to revive it are being made.

Mahamahopadhyaya Dr. Ganga Nath Jha laid special stress on Oriental research work within the country. A feeling had gained ground that research could only be done outside India, but happily this is being dissipated. Nevertheless, Europe has certain facilities for a study, which India does not possess. For instance, there are hardly any good libraries in this country, which may be said to smooth the way for reference, as they do in Europe. The Imperial Library of Calcutta is perhaps the biggest in the country, but it contains only 2-1|2 lakhs of volumes, while the British Museum Library owns more than 30 lakhs. Even if compared with other Asiatic Libraries our Imperial Library is much smaller than that of Tokyo, which has nearly 4 lakhs of volumes. An author working in the British Museum Library gets his reference books within a few minutes, but one cannot be sure of that in Calcutta, much less elsewhere in India. To authors living in the mofussil it takes months to secure the references they want.

SEARCH OF MANUSCRIPTS.

Another point on which Dr. Jha laid stress was the search of old manuscripts, their preservation, cataloguing and publication. It was a Pandita of Lahore, who first drew attention to these points more than 60 years ago with a salutary result, of which a critical summary was given by the Mahamahopadhyaya, Dr. Haraprasad Sastri in his presidential address at the Lahore Session of this Conference, in a most interesting manner, embellished as it was, with anecdotes of personal experiences, as he himself had played a prominent part in that affair. In spite of the "loot of manuscripts" which followed the Mutiny, whereby thousands of them left this country to adorn the shelves of foreign libraries, coupled with the destruction of those that remained in the houses of Panditas, whose descendants were incapable of appreciating their value, several large collections have been made in various centres of learning, for instance, at Poona, Madras, Calcutta, Benares, etc. The Poona collection now housed in the Bhandarkar Research Institute possesses 20,000 Sanskrit manuscripts including the collections made by Drs. Buhler, Kielhorn, Bhandarkar and others. The Madras Oriental Manuscripts Library has about 23,000 Sanskrit manuscripts with about half that number in Telugu and Tamil. The Calcutta Asiatic Society owns 20,000 manuscripts of which 14,000 are in Sanskrit and the rest in Arabic and Persian. A good collection also exists in the Sanskrit College Library at Benares. It will be noticed that in all these collections Sanskrit predominates, and that it is the Asiatic Society of Bengal alone that has stored about 6,000 Persian and Arabic volumes, some of which were received from Tipu Sultan's Library at Serangpatam. Patna, however, owns a collection which once belonged to Kings and Emperors in and out of India. In fact it is considered to be one of the finest in the world. It also contains 6,000 manuscripts, but they include some of the rarest texts of which no second copies exist anywhere. "Here there are records which were owned by generations of Emperors with their seals and autographs, with superb paintings and illustrations of calligraphy, which render them simply invaluable."

NEED OF EXPLORATION OF BHANDARAS.

A thorough exploration of Bhandaras, which the foresight and excellent arrangements of the Jainas have so carefully preserved, has yet to be made. Regarding Pattan Jaina Bhandaras Professor Peterson said: "I know of no town in India and only a few in the world, which can boast of so great a store of documents of such venerable antiquity. They would be the pride and jealously guarded treasure of any University Library in Europe." There are 13,000 manuscripts in Pattan, a descriptive and annotated catalogue of which is in course of preparation. It may be mentioned by the way, that Pattan is included in the Baroda State, which has taken the lead in India in instituting an up-to-date organisation for the dissemination of knowledge, through libraries, the like of which does not seem to exist in any other part of this country. The City Library of Baroda owns about a lakh of books, besides 17,000 volumes reserved for travelling libraries. The Oriental Department is separate, and contains as many manuscripts as there are in the Pattan Bhandaras. But what is most satisfactory about this institution is that it does not merely store and preserve valuable records, but brings out critical editions in what is called the Gaekwad Series.

Sir Jivanji Modi in his presidential address gave us a very interesting history of the origin of research work in India. He told us how Anquetil and Jones not only drew attention to it, leading to critical studies of Oriental literature in Europe, both in the Iranian and Sanskritic fields, but they themselves took a prominent part in it. The study of Vedic and classical Sanskrit literature, as also that of Avestan, Arabic and Persian poured a flood of light on problems of life, which are most vital, not to speak of other aspects which are otherwise pleasing.

DISCOVERIES OF ASOKAN EDICTS AND AFTER.

The discoveries of Asokan edicts stimulated a thorough study of Bhuddhistic literature, the pride of Magadha, at whose capital we are to-day throwing a glance on its past glories, glories and greatness, foretold by no less a prophet than Buddha. It was here, the old Pataliputra, where a solemn Buddhist council was held and it was here that the latest book on the three Pitawas was composed. The Jainas in those days were similarly wide-awake, and did not fail to hold their own council. Somehow or other, their literature did not catch the attention of scholars. This may be due to the reticence of the old Jainas, who did not like to show their 'granthas' to others and were till recently very much opposed to print and publish them. Anyhow it is now well-known, as it was to a few schoars formerly, that the Jaina literature is very voluminous and important from several points of views. Written as it is in Prakrit, the spoken language of the ordinary people in ancient days, it opens out a most extensive field for a philologist. It has come in contact with almost all the Indian languages. Even the Dravidian languages have been influenced by it. Curiously the contact was brought about by a twelve years' famine, which supervened in the reign of Chandra Gupta Maurya. It devastated the country and compelled a section of the Jainas to migrate to the South, and to establish themselves at Sravana Belgola in Mysore, which became the centre of their proselytizing activities.

A HAPPY COINCIDENCE.

At present the interest of our scholars chiefly centres in Archaeology and History. It is a happy coincidence that during the period the Oriental Conference has been in existence, the Archaeological Department has made some epoch-making discoveries. It was in the year 1922 that Mr. R. D. Banerji undertook the exploration of a Buddhist stupa at a locality known as Mohen-jo-daro or Mohan's mound in Sindh, and found that it was built on some other earlier remains. They were finally found to contain a great variety of antiquities including stone seals inscribed with degends in an unknown pictographic script, quite different from anything of the kind hitherto met in Indian art. Some of the latter when compared with those found at Susa in Mesopotamia exhibited such a close resemblance as to lead to the conclusion that they were from the same land. At any rate they showed the existence of very early relations of about 3000 B.C. between India and Mesopotamia. This led to the concentration of excavation on the spot with a number of superintendents from other circles, who finally dug up an extensive city with well-built houses furnished with their own wells and bath-rooms with brick flooring and covered drains, betokening a social condition of the people much in advance of what was then prevailing in Mesopotamia or Egypt. Gold ornaments and other objects found in these ruins exhibited marked artistic ability as well as technical skill pointing to a very high development in civilization. In this way the finds of Mohen-jo-daro and Harappa revealed an amazing vista of pre-history, which is now being written upon by Sir John Marshal, whose 'regime' as Director-General of Archaeology has initiated a scientific study of the subject in all its branches and has brought to light data, which promise to change the whole aspect of Indian History. It is under his guidance that Nalanda, Taxila, Sanchi and our Patna, together with a number of other important mounds and ruins have been excavated and interpreted in a more rational manner than before. We shall be able to see some of the excavations in this city, which may not impress us much at first sight, but when their significance is explained their importance would be at once recognised.

WANTED INTERNATIONAL COLLABORATION.

In conclusion there is an enormous amount of spade-work done, especially in Archaeology and Anthropology which awaits intensive study. This is not an easy task to accomplish and requires an international collaboration before justice can be done to it. Even a scholar of encyclopaedic knowledge and stupendous productivity, like Sir Aurel Stein, had to be assisted by scholars from Austria, Denmark, England, France, Germany and Hungary before he could publish his latest book, "Innermost Asia". The Indian scholars can do a good deal in putting materials through sieve and make them ready for scientific use. Obviously the various University centres in this country are most suitable for this kind of work. If the Officers of the Archaeological Department undertook to deliver lectures in the series of what are known as University extension lectures with a view to train up young men in the methods of research, I am sanguine they could be relieved of much of the literary portion of their work at least. An examination of the contributions made to the Epigraphia India would show that most of the work there, is done by scholars outside the Archaeological Department. Some work might well be made over to capable societies, which have lately come into existence.

In every department of Oriental learning, there is a scope for work and improvement, but mere enumeration of the wants would produce no effects, nor would it do to prepare schemes, which are impracticable at the present moment, surcharged, as it is, with political propagandas. I would not therefore make an endeavour in that direction. But I would mention a simple want. There is a growing feeling that this Conference should at least undertake the issue of an annual bulletin or year book, something like the German Minerva, giving information about all important institutions, including learned societies and journals and important books issued during the year with notices as given in the Annual Bibliography of the Kern Institute. Its scope may be limited to India for the present. In 1916 efforts on a smaller scale were made by a Professor of an Allahabad College, who issued for three or four years a "Literary year book", but it finally stopped. It however left a gap, which requires to be filled up through the agency of an institution like that of ours.

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And now, gentlemen, before I resume my seat may I remind you of a tradition which Patna has established, viz., whoever returns home from Patna with a resolution, he attains success and excellence. Some 32 years ago it was from Patna, that Sir George Grierson went to Simla and thence Home to undertake the linguistic survey of India and you all know the sequel. If we made a similar resolution and proceeded home, will not the tradition equally help us?

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THE MOSCOW TRIAL.

—:o:—

EIGHT LEADERS OF INDUSTRY IN RUSSIA ACCUSED OF PLOTTING AGAINST SOVIET STATE

The British Press featured in mail week the details of the famous Moscow trial in which charges of "sabotage, espionage and plotting" were evelled against eight leaders of industry in the Soviet. Harold Henslop, an eye-witness, describes the trial in the New Leader of Dec. 5.

Moscow is covered with snow, but the heart of Russia is aflame with indignation.

To-night I made my way from my hotel to the "Dom Coyusov." The streets were filled with people. The Red Army men were conducting a good-humoured, but earnest, crowd—a typical Russian crowd, with music and banners—through the streets in grand procession. Hundreds of thousands of people. And it was bitterly cold. Zero would be warm indeed!

I fought my way to the hall in which the trial is taking place. Armed sentries allowed me to pass. I proceeded up the great flights of stairs, and finally entered the court room.

It is a huge hall, decorated in white, once the ballroom of some Russian club of the nobility. It is exquisitely shaded. There is a wealth of candelabra, ornamented in gold. The great pillars rise to the ceiling, majestic, finely carved.

The proceedings take place upon a platform, plentifully coloured with red. Seated on high-backed chairs are the four judges—two, Vischinsky. Rector of Moscow First University, and Anton Saratovsky, from the Supreme Court, and two workers, Lvov, from the Amo Motor Works, and Ivanov, from the Red Putilov Works.

THE PLOTTERS.—

On the right of the judges sit the prisoners: Professor Leonid Ramzin, Professor Charnovsky, Professor Fedotov, Engineer Kuprianov, Engineer Laricnev, Professor Kalinikov, Secretary Ochyov, and Engineer Citnin. They are casually smoking cigarettes. They are well-composed. Before them sit two counsel. All but two have elected to defend themselves.

On the extreme left of the justices sit Krylenko and his assistant. Krylenko is the big figure in this drama. He is alive and alert, an atom of fierce energy.

The hall is packed; over 1,000 people are listening to the indictment being read in relays by the clerks of the court. It is a long document, occupying 91 pages of an octavo booklet. Around the room runs a deep gallery, packed with people. The indictment goes on and on; almost interminably. Everybody is patient; everybody is appalled.

These eight men, trusted personages, of the Proletarian State, have for years carried on sabotage, espionage, and plotting, in league with the capitalist elements who deside intervention. They have contrived to establish an organisation for this purpose within the Soviet Union, which they called the "Industrial Party." They are unblushing in their statements. It is amazing. Their self-confessed vile tactics have been deliberate and calculating. They have retarded the growth of Socialist construction to an unheard-of extent.

—AND THE PLOT.

In every phase of industry members of this sinister organisation have been at work. So well have they been organised that when their confederates, the Snakhty group, the wreckers of coal mines and gold mines, were brought to book, not a particle of evidence was allowed to escape that would incriminate the rest of the organisation.

Palchinsky, the leader and brains of the movement, was tried and shot in connection with wrecking. His mantle silently fell upon the shoulders of Ramzin, who was to become the Premier of the new Capitalist State—after the Bolshevik regime was overthrown by armed intervention at the instigation of Briand, Poincare and Churchill.

The indictment ends and the prisoners are called upon to plead. All eight plead guilty, one after the other. To allow of a judicial decision, the Court adjourned. When it resumed, Ramzin went to the witness-stand to make his statement. It is not a defence; it is a confession.

He speaks in a low but pleasant tone. He admits to being engaged for years in systematic sabotage of "the proletariat, which is heroically striving to build up Socialism." He wanted to reintroduce the capitalist system. He and his confederates' saw was to so manoeuvre with State planning that, while they appeared to be pursuing the needs of the Five-Year Plan, they were doing their utmost to contrive sufficient unrest and instability to bring about collapse. With the help of the interventionists from outside, the overthrow would be accomplished.

The first day of the trial left Russia breathless. Ramzin appears in the role of State evidence. He seems to be fighting for his life at the expense of his associates. His evidence is sensational. All the big figures of European capitalism are alleged by this man to have had a hand in this vast organisation against the U. S. S. R.

VISIT TO PARIS.

He tells of a visit to Paris. There he alleges he had a long conference with the members of the Industrial and Commercial Party, who later interviewed Poincare and Briand. They all agreed upon the organisation of intervention and the consequent attempt to bring about the collapse of the U.S.S.R.

France was not to use her own troops, but those of her satellites. The conspirators had to move quickly, for by 1932 all hope of a successful intervention would be lost owing to the success of the Five-Year Plan.

Border trouble on the Roumanian frontier was to start the conflagration. Immediately Polish troops would enter the U.S.S.R. Leningrad was to be attacked by sea and air; Moscow by air; while the British Navy in the Black Sea was to cut off Caucasia and hand it over to the operations of the Deterding group.

Ramzin speaks of a visit to London, where he says he met representatives of Siemen's and Vickers. He tells of close collaboration with Churchill. This was in 1928. The French General Staff, and particularly General Joinville, he says, were active partners in the conspiracy. They agreed that economic sabotage was all right, but they insisted upon work in the Red Army. This, Ramzin, and subsequenty Larichev, testify was the hardest task they were called upon to perform. They generally failed to establish contact in that quarter.

Plans were got ready. Through their knowledge of engineering technique, these plotters were ready for intervention. Plans for the destruction of aeroplanes and the equipment of war were well in hand.

Later, Laritchev testifies to his part. He speaks as freely as Ramzin. He also speaks of conferences in Paris with the arch-enemies of the working-class, Poincare, Briand and Churchill.

This man was given charge of the fuel industry, and claims he has sabotaged that industry right manfully, knowing that in such a country as Russia the provision of fuel is of tremendous importance.

These men are all engineers. They aimed at the dictatorship of capitalism, with themselves playing leading roles in the Government. As I write they are filling past me under armed escort to resume evidence in court. Their amazing testimony is an evidence that the Bolshevik fear of a capitalist war on Soviet Russia has not been an idle shout by irresposible elements.

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—:o:—

Equal Rights For All.

Mr. Norman Leys writes to the Editor of the "Manchester Guardian thus:—

In yesterday's leading article you write that if the traditional British policy were followed in Kenya the franchise would be obtainable "by such natives as have the rare talents to become in fact the civilised equals of the white man." Believe me that what are rare are not the talents but the opportunities for their development. Precisely comparable estimates are difficult to come at; but it is no exaggeration to say that in Kenya the Government spends out of general revenue more than a hundred and fifty times as much on each European child's education as on each African child. In South Africa itself the disparity, while great, is not so great. The whole reason that the Hertzog policy is a necessity, if Europeans are to retain political dominance in South Africa, lies in the fact that in mental capacity the African is the European's equal. If he were inferior, then the traditional British policy would be no danger to European dominance, since with equal opportunities Africans would be found to have inferior attainments.

MENTAL STARVATION.

It is because not only most of the people are African but most of the brains, too, that they are kept down. And what keeps them down, in Kenya as in South Africa, is not so much legal disabilities—though there are plenty of them in both countries—as mental starvation. By contrast, in the only country of the Empire where "white settlers" live among Africans and yet have no legal privileges, in our oldest colony the island of Jamaica, what South Africans so greatly fear has happened. The "whites" have been "swamped" by the "blacks." The great bulk of the electorate and all the elected members of the Legislature are of African descent. Nevertheless I heard when I was in the island no one suggest that the black majority tried to behave to the white minority as the whites behave in Africa, in endowing themselves with all manners of exclusive privileges. I can personally testify that in Jamaica the result of the determined enforcement of the policy of equal rights for all has been the complete solution of the colour problem.

DRASTIC MEASURES.

May I add a single instance of what results from the existing control of the Government of Kenya by the resident European minority? That minority pays 2 per cent of the total sum raised by direct taxation. But of the £57,400 proposed to be spent on the trunk roads of the country in the Budget of 1931 £48,000 is allocated to the areas where the land belongs to Europeans, and only £9,400 to the areas occupied by Americans. The circulation of the White Paper has made the situation infinitely more dangerous, since the natives know now that such sheer robbery is contrary by one country's wishes and to the directions that have been sent to the Kenya Government, and I believe that unless drastic changes are actually carried out within twelve months extensive bloodshed is highly probable.

WORLD'S COTTON TRADE

—:o:—

Not Satisfactory Anywhere.

Reports from differen countries concerning the slump in the cotton trade of the world are contained in the "Bulletin" of the International Federation of Master Cotton Spinners' and Manufacturers' Associations.

In Belgium, the report states, the spinning section is very unsatisfactory and short time is being worked in both spinning and weaving sections varying from 25 to 50 per cent. Prospects are regarded as far from promising.

In Czecho-Slovakia prices are unsatisfactory. The spinning output is only 70 per cent of that of a year ago. The weaving situation is very poor, many looms having geen stopped and others put on short time.

In Denmark trade improved mainly owing to good harvests. The internal competition in the textile industry decreased as fewer mills were working.

In France the situation of the cotton industry has grown worse and the question of organised short time is under consideration. Short time will, however, only be adopted as a last resort. The industry is still suffering from a shortage of operatives. One group controlling 150,000 spindles had 48,000 stopped due to the shortage of operatives. There is a tendency for a slow increase of wages.

In Germany the spinning situation is unsatisfactory, production being short of capacity by 35 per cent, and there are large stocks in hand. Yarn prices are poor, and most spinners are losing money. Weaving has grown worse during the last six or eight weeks.

In Holland trade in the spinning section is very unsatisfactory, the demand for yarns being smaller. Prices in many cases show heavy losses. This refers principally to coarse counts from American cotton. In the finer yarns the position is somewhat better. For waste and two-cylinder yarns the demand is not unsatisfactory. Spinners are fairly well employed. In the weaving section the position is bad, mills exporting to the Far East having the majority of looms stopped. The home demand is normal, though prices in many cases are unremunerative.

In Italy the activity of mills shows an appreciable reduction, 40 per cent short time being worked.

In Japan the market is depressed due to the lifting of the gold embargo; the slump in silver, the revision of the Indian tariff, and world depression. Twenty per cent of spindles are stopped until the end of the year.

In Norway trade is unsatisfactory and there is a prospect of short time being extended. A reduction in wages has not improved the position materially.

In Switzerland 10 per cent of spindles are stopped, and of the rest 10 per cent to 20 per cent are working short time. Four to five thousand looms are stopped and others on short time to the extent of about 20 per cent. The export trade is poor, the cost of production being too high. The home trade has slightly improved.

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Ahmedabad, Bhavnagar, Navsari, Mehsana, Surat, Bombay, Dabhoi, Petlad, Patan, Sidhpur, Amreli, Kallol, Dwarka, Kadi, Karjan and Port Okha.
DIRECTORS:
Sir Lalubhai Samaldas, Kt., C.I.E., (Chairman).
Seth Durgaprasad Shambhuprasad Laskari (Mill Agent), Ahmedabad).
Bhaskarao V. Mehta, Esq., M.A., LL.B.
Maganlal H. Kantavala, Esq., M.A., (Agent), The Maharaja Mills Co., Ltd., Baroda.
R. B. Govindbhai Hathibhai Desai Late Naib Dewan, Baroda.
Mr. Manilal B. Nanavati, B.A., LL.B., M.A. (Penn), Sar Suba, Baroda State, Baroda.
Raja Ratna Bhailal Rajibhai Amin, B.A., M.S.C.I., Managing Agent, Alembic Chemical Works Ltd., Baroda.
Sheth Bansukhbhai Mofatlal of the Shorock Mills Ltd., Ahmedabad.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of Rs. 2-1/2 per cent. per annum from 1st January to 30th June, and at 2 per cent. from 1st July to 31st December, and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.
The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.
The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon. It also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charge, particulars of which may be learnt on application.
SAVINGS BANK.
Deposits received and interest allowed at 2-1/2 per cent. per annum.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Sums of Rs. 300 and over accepted at 4 per cent. by transfer from Savings Bank accounts subject to three months' notice of withdrawal Rules on application.

C. E. RANDLE,
General Manager.

Yokohama Specie Bank Limited.

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA
(ESTABLISHED 1880.)

	Yen.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	100,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	100,000,000
RESERVE FUND	113,500,000

BRANCHES:

Alexandria	Karachi	
Batavia	Kobe	Saigon
Bombay	London	Seattle
Buenos Aires	Los Angeles	Singapore
	Lyons	Shimonoseki
Calcutta	Manila	Sourabaya
Canton	Maruneuchi	San Francisco
Changchun	(Tokio)	Samarang
Dairen	Nagasaki	Shanghai
Fengtien	Newchwang	Sydney
Hamburg	New York	Tientsin
Hankow	Nagoya	Tokyo
Harbin	Osaka	Tsingtao
Hongkong	Peking	Vladivostock
Honolulu	Rangoon	
Kai Yuan	Rio de Janeiro	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 6.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

K. YABUKI,
Manager.

Post Box No. 207.
TELEPHONE NOS. Office 26248-9
Manager only 22743.

WHEN YOU SPEND SO MUCH FOR
Your Clothes
Why not be certain that they are made by artistic tailors.
ARAUJO FERNANDES & CO.,
Merchant Tailors.
Princess Street. BOMBAY.

Auction Sales.

MESSRS. MISTRY & CO.

BONA-FIDE SALE.
AN UNIQUE OPPORTUNITY FOR THE NATIVE PRINCES AND THE LOVERS OF CENTURES GENUINE, CENTURES CURIOS AND RARE PIECES OF FURNITURE, ETC.

AUCTION SALE on SUNDAY, the 28th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) sharp, at H. H. the Maharaja of Gondal's Bungalow known as "Shanti Bhuwan", Pedder Road, of English and Indian specially made Bungalow furniture, by Devji Canji, Benjamin, Roberts, Wimbridge and other well-known makers, a rare collection of entic curiosity, very rich Persian silk carpets, rich model of Kutub Minar, Grandfather and old English Chiming Clocks, real cut-glass, electric chandeliers, old sets of shields of Mehidi's time, Majolica, old China and Satsumas, jars, old historical hand paintings, Dresdon, Terra-cotta and Persian figures, rich glass painted partition, handsome drawing room sofa, cabinets, Carara marble figures, rich Ottomans, English and Indian solid silver ware, suites of sofas and chairs, Zundah wardrobes, a big lot of books by well-known authors, real cut-glass ware, crockery, English platedware, Gavser, English bath, complete garden with garden furniture, etc., etc.

Property of a deceased.

N.B.—Purchasers are requested to pay a visit as the articles are of a very high taste.

Property on view and catalogues are ready.

MISTRY, & CO.

MESSRS. BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF THE RIGHT, TITLE TND INTEREST OF THE MORTGAGOR MR. HAJI ABDUL KARIM SULEMAN MISTRI IN THE VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY AT BORA BAZAR STREET, FORT.

Under instructions from Messrs. Payne and Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagee Mr. Sorabji Kaikhushroo Ghamat and in exercise of the power of sale vested in the Mortgagee under an Indenture of Mortgage dated the 5th October, 1927, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on WEDNESDAY, the 14th January, 1931, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction on the prendses the right, title and interest of the Mortgagor Mr. Haji Abdul Karim Suleman Mistri in the undermentioned property.

All that piece of quit and ground rent tenure land together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate at Bora Bazar Street, admeasuring about 260 square yards, bearing Collector's Old No. 461, New No. 5527, Old Survey No. 824, New Survey No. 8793, Cadastral Survey No. 918, Fort Division, and assessed by the Municipality under A Ward Nos. 2290, 2291, Street Nos. 136 to 138, and bounded on the North by the property of Nusserwanji Pochkhanawalla and Thakhar Khimji Vallabhdas, on the South by the property of Ruttonji Bomanji Shroff, on the West by the sweeper's passage and on the East by Borah Bazar Street.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Payne and Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagee, or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

PRODUCE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, Dec. 23.

Wheat May	4	1	6
Linseed May	6	4	6
Castorseed	6	9	0
Cottonseed	1	15	0
Groundnuts	5	8	0
Teel Seed	8	4	0
Rapeseed	6	4	0
Mavraseed	5	6	0
Myrabollams	22	0	0
Poppyseed	9	8	0

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Dec. 23

Khandeish	2,178	bales
Central India	1,260	bales
Barsi-Nugger	855	bales
Hyderabad-Gaorani	829	bales
Berar	6,510	bales
Central Provinces	2,705	bales
Dhollera	347	bales
N-W Provinces	100	bales
Rajputana	100	bales
Sind-Punjab	1,847	bales
Egyptians	223	bales
Cotton	17,454	bales
Wheat	5,079	cwts.
Linseed	1,232	cwts.
Rape, Rai and Mustard-seeds	103	cwts.
Gingedlyseeds	1,879	cwts.
Poppyseeds	137	cwts.
Groundnuts	35,145	cwts.
Castorseeds	5,337	cwts.
Rice	3,092	cwts.
Myrabollams	3,512	cwts.
Cottonseeds	33,988	cwts.
Mowraseeds	69	cwts.
Gram	1,494	cwts.
Joowar	122	cwts.
Barley	591	cwts.
Bajree	292	cwts.
Coal	411	tons.

GOLD AND SILVER.

Bombay, Dec. 23.

Mint Gold Ready	21	6	3
Mint Gold 1st Settlement	21	5	3
Mint Gold 2nd Settlement	21	6	3
Silver Ready	44	2	0
Silver 1st Settlement	43	14	0
Silver 2nd Settlement	43	5	0

AMERICAN COTTON MARKETS.

Weakness In Wall Street Induce Liquidation

Distant Deliveries Steady

Bombay, Dec. 23.

Firmness of Liverpool cotton market was reflected on the New York cotton market at the opening and business was resumed on the Exchange at a rise of 7 points. This level proved to be the highest for the day as weakness in Wall Street induced long liquidation particularly in near months. Prices recorded a decline of 15 points from the highest level reached at the opening of the session. In view of the approaching Christmas holidays there was absence of any fresh business. The market closed at a decline of 8 points for near months while distant deliveries ruled very steady and closed at a decline of 1 point. Spot cotton prices declined 5 points to 9.80c.

The New Orleans cotton futures market was quiet and closed at a decline of 5 to 12 points. Spot cotton prices declined 10 points to 9.44c.

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened steady at a rise of 7 points. There was some short covering which imparted good undertone and the market closed at a rise of 8 to 10 points. Middling American spot cotton prices were raised by 5 points to 5.36 and sales amounted to 3,000 bales.

Empire cotton futures ring was steady and registered a rise of 12 to 10 points while Egyptian prices advanced 12 to 14 points.

REUTER'S LIVERPOOL COTTON REVIEW.

Business has been small in Spot cotton. In the Futures section prices declined early in the week to a further new low level, owing to a continued long liquidation together with further decline of Silver. Later prices reacted on reports of the Farm Board buying heavily and of some short covering. The market, however, remains nervous.

In the Egyptian section business has been further curtailed owing to restriction of Alexandria.

REUTER'S MANCHESTER CLOTH AND YARN REVIEW.

Cloth:—Though enquiry seems to have broadened slightly in the latter part of the week, bids are still mostly unworkable and the situation generally continues very unsatisfactory.

Indian requirements have been limited to small transactions, while the weakness of Silver militated against trade with China. Other outlets are restricting their transactions.

Yarns:—Enquiry has latterly been a little more plentiful, but the turnover has again been disappointing, and many Spinners are arranging to extend their customary stoppage for Christmas.

In the Egyptian section qualities continue to be in poor request.

PRIVATE CABLES.

N. Y. January Highest 9.32 (10-10 a.m.); Lowest 9.67 (2-40 p.m.).

Messrs. Patel Brothers have received the following cable:—

8-45 p.m.—New York: Long liquidation in sympathy with Stocks.

Reuter's cable:—New York, 22nd December: New York market early advanced on higher Liverpool advices, but reacted later on weakness of Wall Street and liquidation.

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN MARKETS.

Liverpool May (Expected) equal to 5.38; Broach A-M (Expected) Rs. 177 equal to 4.01. Difference 137 points equal to Rs. 60.

New York May (Close) 10.21 equal to 5.10; Broach A-M (Expected) Rs. 177 equal to 4.01.. Difference 109 points equal to Rs. 43.

Liverpool-New York (at Liverpool close): January 64, May 55 (American points).

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co. have received to-day the following cable information from their Foreign friends:—

Liverpool: New York cables, Wall Street weaker.

NEW YORK COTTON.

Bombay, Dec. 22.

January	9.60—.03
January (New Contract)	9.68—.07
March (New Contract)	9.94—.03
May (New Contract)	10.21—.08
July (New Contract)	10.47—.04
October (New Contract)	10.66—.01

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

Bombay, Dec. 22.

December	9.67—.05
January	9.67—.12
Middling Spot	9.44—.10

New York 11-55 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time)—

January (New Contract)	Unquot.
March (New Conttact)	10.03
May (New Contract)	10.31
New York Noon Call.—	
January (New Contract)	9.77
March (New Contract)	10.04
May (New Contract)	10.32

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.

Liverpool, Dec. 22.

	Bales.
Sales at Liverpool	3,000
Sales on Speculation	100

Chicago Wheat

COMMISSION HOUSES SELLING

Chicago, Dec. 22.

Yesterday the Chicago Wheat Market closed weak. Prices declined on favourable weather in the South-West. Commission Houses sold and Sea-Board clearances were small. Prices closed unchanged as under:—

DOLLAR PER BUSHEL.
December 76-5/8 unchanged.
March 79-1/4 unchanged.
May 81 unchanged.

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Heavy Offerings

Liverpool, Dec. 22.

The Wheat Market ruled easy on heavy offerings from Australia and Argentine. Buyers are indifferent. The market closed at a decline of 2d. as under:—

December 4s. 2d. —1-7/8d.
March 4s. 3-3/4d. —2d.
May 4s. 5d. —2-1/8d.

ARGENTINE LINSEED

Increased Hedge Selling

Argentine Dec. 22.

On Tuesday the Argentine Linseed Market ruled easy on increased hedge selling. Government estimate although smaller than private estimates, private reports still believe larger crop. Statistical situation bearish and see no reason for any sustained recovery except natural reactions. Prices closed at a decline of 31 to 29 points as under:—

February 10.28 —31.
March 10.30 —29.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, Dec. 22.

	Opening	Closing
December	.....	5.21
January	5.29	5.21
February		5.25
March	5.29	5.31
April		5.36
May	5.40	5.43
June	...	5.48
July	5.51	5.55
August	.....	5.60
September	.....	5.63
October		5.68
November		5.72
December		5.77
Middling Spot		5.36

WEEKLY COTTON MOVEMENT.

The East India Cotton Asso. Ltd.) Dec. 19.

Receipts for week ending 18th December:—

	1930 Bales	1929 Bales
Bengals	16815	25824
Oomras	87038	119203
Dholleras	3891	5037
Broach	....	104
Southerns	1793	1957
Persians	75	....
Americans	43	....
Egyptians	6811	95
E. Africans	721	....
Other sorts	.....	100
Total	117242	152320

Exports for week ending 18th December:—

	Bales
United Kingdom	5884
Continent	5348
China	6793
Japan	22800
Coast Ports	12
Total	40537

Afloat in Harbour:

Europe	....
China, Japan and Coast Ports	35736
Total	35736

Receipts from 1st September to 18th December:—

1930 Bales	1929 Bales
589534	685752

Exports from 1st September to 18th December:—

	1930 Bales	1929 Bales
United Kingdom	15237	24087
Continent	429165	194540
China	106852	81905
Japan	337398	189732
Coast Ports	6065	5943
U. S. A.	109	17709
Total	594720	463216

Total exports by rail, 1st September to 18th December, 1930, 36,158 bales.

Estimated Mill consumption in Bombay from 1st September to 18th December, 1930, 174,496 bales.

Same period last year, 243,534 bales.

Estimated stock of raw cotton held by Exporters, Dealers and Mills in Bombay on 18th December, 1930, 517,978 bales.

Same time last year, 317,622 bales.

IMPORTS OF AMERICAN COTTON.

Purchases of American cotton from 1st September 1930 to August 31st, 1931, 29,485 bales.

American cotton arrived in India from 1st September to 18th December, 1930, 31,062 bales.

American cotton at Sea for India, 13,766 bales.

SHIPPING NEWS

Exports & Imports.

ARRIVAL.

December 23.
Aungban, Buckley, Rangoon.

DEPARTURES.

December 24.
Haliartus, Mereditnes, Dunkirk.
Bankura, Darkee, Busrah.
Benares, Torsell, Calcutta.
Jalavijaya, Bhanden, Karachi.

LOADING.

December 23.
Steamer Bennevis for Hull.
Steamer Bassano for Hull.
Steamer Hutkhola for Calcutta.
Steamer Himalaya for Trieste.
Steamer Shanghai Maru for Kobe.

S S Aungban:—The B. S. O. S. and D. Coy's steamer Aungban, arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon, with a cargo of kerosene oil.

S S Haliartus:—The J. F. Coy's steamer Haliartus, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Dunkirk, with a cargo of manganese ore.

S S Bankura:—The B. I. S. N. Coy's steamer Bankura, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Busrah, with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Jalavijaya:—The Scindia S. N. Coy's steamer Jalavijaya, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Karachi, with same bottom cargo.

S S Benares:—The L. Edward Ltd., steamer Benares, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Calcutta with same bottom cargo.

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

TUESDAY, December 23.

No.
2 Kaiser-i-Hind, London, 27-12, M M and Co.
4 Circassia, Liverpool 5-1 Graham Trading Co.
5 Aquileia, Genoa, 25-12, L T and M F.
6 M V Sumatra, Genoa, 2-1 L T & M Co.
7 Hatimura, Karachi, NF M. M. & Co.
8 City of Rayville, U S A 4-1 L Edwards Ltd.
10 Dumana, London, N F M M & Co.
11 Hatipara, London 5-1 M. M. & Co.
13 Haliartus, Dunkirk, 24-12, J Finlay and Co.
15 Lichtenfels, Antwerp, 27-12 L Edwards Ltd.
16 City of York Liverpool 27-12 K. Nixon Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Jalaputra, Rangoon 28-12 Scindia S N Co.
3 Bankura, Persian Gulf 24-12 M M and Co.
4 Varela, Busrah, 26-12 M. M. & Co.
6 Benares, Colombo, 24-12, M. M & Co.
7 Orna, Calcutta, 24-12 M M & Co.
9 Hankow Maru, Kobe 25-12 O S Kaisha.
12/13 Gairsoppa, Karachi 26-12 M M and Co.
14 Jalavijaya, Karachi, 26-12, S. N. & Co.
15 Alavi, Red Sea Ports, 23-12 T Morrison and Co.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

A Oostcappelle, Malabar Coast, 24-12 Merchant S N Co.
B Nurmahal, Rangoon 23-12 T Morrison and Co.
F Rizwani, Jeddah, 30-12, T Morrison and Co.

STEAMERS EXPECTED.

FROM LONDON
Rajputana, 26-12-30, P and O S N Co.
Naldera 3-1-30, P & O S Co.
Ranpura, 9-1-31, P & O S N Co.
Malwa, 16-1-31, P & O S N Co.
Mantua, 23-1-31, P & O S N Co.
Narkunda, 30-1-31, P & O S N Co.

FROM PLYMOUTH.
Mundra 6-1-31 M M & Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.
Elysia, 5-1-30, G T Co.
Britania, 26-1-31, G T Co.

FROM OSLO.
Agra, 13-1-31 L Edward Ltd.
Formosa 10-2-31 L Edward Ltd.

FROM HAMBURG.
Wardenfels, 21-12-30 L Edward Ltd.
Trifels, 29-12-30, L. Edward Ltd.
Birkenfels, 5-1-31, L Edward Ltd.
Agtekerk, 12-1-31 L Edward Ltd.
Rhenfels, 19-1-31 L Edward Ltd.

FROM GENOA.
Genora 13-1-31 M Italiana.

FROM TRIESTE.
Pilsna, 25-12-30 L T O.
Himalaya, 25-12-30 L T O.

FROM NEW YORK.
City of Hongkong, 26-12-30, F F Campbell and Co.

FROM CHINA AND JAPAN PORTS.
Tshurushima Maru, 18-12, N Y Kaisha.
Kaga Maru, 30-12, N Y Kaisha.
Sumatra Maru, 25-12, O S Kaisha.
Genoa Maru 17-1-30 N Y K.
Tokushima Maru 17-1-31 N Y K.
Tango Maru 30-1-31 N Y K.
Allpore 28-12-30 P & O S N Co.
Gange 7-1-30 L T O.

FROM DURBAN.
Karapara 3-1-31 M M & Co.
Karoa 17-1-31 M M & Co.
Karagola 31-1-31 M M & Co.

SAILING DATES OF STEAMERS FOR LONDON.

FOR LONDON.
Kaiser-i-Hind 28-12-30 P and O Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
City of York, 27-12-30 K N Co.
Circassia, N. F. G. T. Co.

FOR PERSIAN GULF.
Bankura 24-12-30 M M and Co.
Varela, 26-12-30 M M & Co.

FOR HULL.
Bennevis N F G T Co.
Bassano, N F G T Co.

FOR HAMBURG.
Lichtenfels 24-12-30 L Edward.

FOR CALCUTTA.
Havildar, NF, M M and Co.

FOR GENOA.
Sumatra, N F M Italiana.
Aquilulain, N F M Italiana.
Shanghai Maru, N F M M & Co.

FOR DURBAN.
Khandalla N F M M & Co.

FOR KOBE.
Hankow Maru, 19-12-30, O S Kaisha.

FOR TRIESTE.
Himalaya, N F L T Co.

FOR RANGOON.
Nurmahal, NF, T M Co.

STEAMERS FIXED.

FOR LONDON
Kaiser-i-Hind P and O S N Co.

FOR CHINA AND JAPAN PORTS.
Hankow Maru O S Kaisha
Shanghai Maru, M M & Co.

FOR HULL.
Bassano, N F Co.
Bennevis, J T Co.

FOR PERSIAN GULF.
Varela M M & Co.

FOR HAMBURG.
Lichtenfels L Edward.

FOR DURBAN.
Khandalla M M & Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.
Havildar, T M and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.
Himalaya, L T Co.

FOR GENOA.
Aquileia, M Italiana.
Sumatra, M Italiana.

FOR RANGOON.
Nurmahal, T M and Co.

GENERAL LOADING DATE.
Indira 20-12-30
Ahmedi 20-12-30
Vita 20-12-30
Comorin (boats) 20-12-30
Rawalpindi 20-12-30
S S Gairsoppa, 22-12-30.
Boats of S. S. Calcutta, 22-12-30. (for American cotton.)
Boats of S S Aquileia, 22-12-30. (for American cotton)
Bankura, 22-12-30.
Oostcappelle, 22-12-30.
Parvati, 22-12-30.
Netrawati 23-12-30.

EXPORTS.

Bombay, Dec. 23.

S S Kaiser-i-Hind for London:—30 bales animal skin, L. Hassam; 9 bales animal skin, A. Dadabhai & Co.; 3 bales animal skin, I. Faizulla; 4 bales animal skin, E. Goal; 23 bales animal skin, H. A. Aminoff; 7 bales woollen carpets, I. Faizulla; 1 bale woollen carpets, Jeena & Co.; 3 cases bristles, M. M. & Co.; 3 cases provision, M. M. & Co.; 115 cwts. sandal wood, S. Nowroji & Co.

S S Hatipara for London:—4,000 cwts. linseed oil cakes, C. Bapubhai; 2,000 cwts. linseed oil cakes, K. M. Nathoo; 5,000 cwts. groundnut oil cakes, C. Bapubhai; 1,000 cwts. groundnut oil cakes, K. M. Nathoo; 150 cwts. groundnuts, R. Merally.

For Havre:—28 bales cotton fly, Textile Products Ltd.; 25 bales cotton raw, B. Karsondas & Co.; 110 bales cotton raw, Volkart Bros.

S. S. Varela, Agents M. M. & Co., from Busrah:—15 bags copper scrap; 10 bags brass scrap; 250 bags bitumen; 154 bags hartumen; 57 bags skins; 61 bags beans; 6 bags almonds; 37 bags almond kernals; 434 bags mash; 278 bags wheat; 21,520 bags dates.

From Karachi:—17 bags S. prais due.

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Dec. 22.

Broach Good	Unquoted
Broach Fully Good	3.90
Broach Fine	4.10
Oomra, Good	3.35
Oomra Fully Good	3.55
Oomra Fine	3.75
Bengal Good	3-10
Bengal Fully Good	3.25
Bengal Fine	3.40
Sclade Good	Unquoted
Sclade Fully Good	3.25
Sclade Fine	3.43

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Dec. 22.

December	7.41
January	7.41
March	7.55
May	7.74
July	7.93
September	8.03
November	8.22
Sapellaridis, F.G.F., Spot	7.95

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The Bombay Chronicle

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J 4

BOMBAY, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 24, 1930.

LIBERAL—MUSLIM DELIBERATIONS PROVE INCONCLUSIVE

—:o:—

Muslim Insistence On Separate Electorates

TAKING STAND ON DESPATCH OF GOVT. OF INDIA

LONDON, Dec. 22.

The Federal Structure Sub-Committee in the afternoon continued general discussion of Lord Sankey's head, number four, especially with reference to the distribution of seats in the two Houses between the federating units, and decided to defer consideration of the question of representation of the Crown until head six had been considered. The Committee then adjourned till after Christmas.

FRANCHISE SUB-COMMITTEE'S WORK.

The Franchise Sub-Committee began consideration of the heads of discussion mentioned in the message of 19th December and unanimously agreed that basis of franchise should be broadened, details being left to the expert Franchise Committee which, it is expected, will be appointed later. No figure was indicated by the Sub-Committee, the increase being left for the Franchise Committee to consider what was practicable. The Sub-Committee began consideration of the qalifications of voters, if they were not to be determined solely by age, and adjourned till 30th December.

Negotiations which the Indian Liberal delegates have been carrying on with Muslims reached the final stage in the evening when Dr. Sapru, Rt. Hon. Sastri, Sir C. Setalvad, Mr. Caintamani and Sir P. Sethna conferred with H. H. the Aga Khan, Sir M. Shafi, Mr. Jinnah and Mr. Ghaznavi in the Aga Khan's rooms. Strictest secrecy is maintained about the proceedings. It is understood that the Conference, which is still sitting, will last till some settlement is reached, the idea being to pronounce to the Minorities Sub-Committee, to-morrow morning, the terms of thte settlement if any are reached.

INCONCLUSIVE DELIBERATIONS.

The Conference of Indian Liberal delegates and Muslim leaders lasted till midnight, and deliberations were inconclusive. It is understood that Muslim delegates found it impossible to accept any scheme other than separate electorates; as the opinion of Muslim India clearly showed that no other scheme would be acceptable to them. It can be fairly assumed that the scheme of joint electorates has been definitely abandoned. It is learnt that at to-morrow's discussion in the Minority Sub-Committee Muslim delegates will take their stand on the Government of India's despatch and expect a fair amount of support from responsible Hindu quarters.—Reuter.

MUSLIM DEMANDS
R. T. CONFERENCE

POONA, Dec. 20.

The following resolutions were moved at a meetnig of the Bombay Presidency Muslims held in Poona at Bhavani Peth on Friday under the Presidentship of Nawab Mir Ahmed Ali Khan, By Mr. Md. Salahuddin, 1st Class Hon. Magistrate and Chairman, Standing Committee, Poona City Municipality and seconded by Mr. Aftab Ahmed Khan, Vice-President, Taluka Local Board.

1. That the Bombay Presidency Muslims emphatically declare that they will not accept any modifications of Muslim Demands formulated at Delhi under the Presidentship of His Highness the Aga Khan and if the Muslim delegates to the Round Table Conference will agree to any modifications (the delegates) will loose their (Muslim's) confidence.

2. The President is authorised to send the above message by Cable to the Prime Minister, Mr. Ramsay MacDonald; H. H. the Aga Khan, and Mr. Ghuznavi, St. James Palace, London.

POONA DAY BY DAY.

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"PAISA FUND" RAUADE ON HUNGER STRIKE

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

POONA, Dec. 21.

Mr. G. V. Ketkar, president of the Maharashtra Provincial Congress Committee, was released on Thursday. On Friday evening, a public meeting was held, under the auspices of the Youth League to congratulate him on his release. Mr. Phatak The "Dictator" was in the chair. Speeches congratulating Mr. Ketkar were delivered by Messrs. K. N. Phadke, R. K. Khadilkar H. M. Joshi and G. N. Kanetkar. Mr. Ketkar was garlanded on behalf of many institutions. Mr. Ketkar praised the good national work the Poona Youth League had done in the civil disobedience movement. He said, he was determined not to permit the new enthusiasm in the youth to wane and that he was going to organise the whole Maharashtra for that.

BABU GENU WEAK.

The Babu Genu week came to a close to-day. In addition to the week's programme of lectures, to-day's procession and the offering of 'Tilanjali'—last rites to the deceased—was unusually touching.

PAISA-FUND RANADE

Mr. Ranade the chief organiser of the Paisa Fund Mela, was seen in the Budhwar Bag his forhead marked with sacred ashes. It is learnt that he is hunger striking till at least about 50 merchants in Poona boycott foreign cloth and sealed their stock.

The suit about the vice-presidentship of the City Municipality has been compromised. And it has been agreed that the Vice-President should continue till Jan. 1st.

SHOLAPUR PRISONERS

The Sholapur convicts are not removed from Yeravda, to Belgaum from Yeravda. They are in the Yeravda Prison still.

Imperial Library

—:o:—

CALCUTTA, Dec. 19.

The following books were added to the Imperial Library during the week ending December 20:—

(1) Jane (C): Select Documents, Illustrating the four voyages of Columbus Vol. I first and second voyages; (2) Proceedings of the Aristotelian Society—New Series, Vol. 30; (3) Frazer (J): The History of Nadir Shah; (4) Jwala Prasad Singhal: Elements of Economic Principles; (5) Williams (A): Tales from the Panchatantra; (6) Williams (G. M.): Understanding India; (7) Srinivasa Iyengar (P. T.), The History of the Tamils from the Earliest Times to 600 A.D.; (8) Gurmukh Nihal Singh: Indian States and British India, Their Future Relations; (9) Mirza Askari: Turiki-Adab-i-Urdu; (10) Akbar, Alahabadi: Kulliyat-i-Akbar, 3 parts; (11) Brauer (L): Forschungsinstitute ihre geschichte, Organisation and Ziele, 1930, 2nd Band; (12) Punjab University Calendar for 1930-31; (13) Durrani (F. K. K.): Orthodox Islam and (14) Gandhi (M. K.): The Story of My Experiments with Truth, Vol. 2.—A. P.

DEPORATATION ORDER DISOBEYED

—:o:—

Move For Amicable Settlement

THOSE 100 YOUTHS STILL PICKET

(From a Correspondent.)

BHAVNAGAR, Dec. 22.

Sjt. Shivanandji has disobeyed the deportation order passed against him by the Bhavnagar State and a meeting was held yesterday to deliver him to the police when his arrest was imminent. Sjt. Shivanandji was garlanded by Shrimati Akhileshwariben and the people were anxiously waiting for the State motor but some leading citizens came to the meeting and asked the workers to announce that as they were moving in the matter and were trying to bring about an amicable settlement, the State had decided to postpone the execution of the order for twenty-four hours. The people were then asked to disperse peacefully which they did amongst great enthusiasm. The 100 youths as reported yesterday are still sitting at Ghoghabori's shop and are determined to picket there till the proprietor agrees to have all his foreign stocks sealed. Sjt. Fulchandbhai has not been yet served with the deportation order already issued by the Council.

COMING ASSEMBL SESSION

—:o:—

Three Days For Non-Official Business

DELHI, Dec. 22.

It is definitely ascertained that three days have been alloted for non-official bills and three for non-official resolutions in the forthcoming session of the Assembly. The dates for bills are 27th January, 3rd February and 10th February. The dates for resolutions are 29th January, 5th February and 12th February.

GIDNEY AGAIN.

It is understood that Col. Gidney and Mr. N. M. Joshi have been nominated to the Assembly.

Mr. K. L. B. Hamilton (Central Provinces) and Mr. G. T. Boag (Madras) are to be among the official nominated members from the provinces.—A. P.

HISTORICAL RECORDS COMMISSION

—:o:—

First Session Opens At Patna

PATNA, Dec. 22.

The first session of Indian Historical Records Commission was opened to-day by His Excellency the Governor of Bihar and Orissa. Almost all the Indian Universities and many Native States were represented. Prominent among those present were Sir Jadunath Sarkar, Mr. Rawlinson, Poona, Mr. Garrett, Lahore, Mr. Abdul Ali, Sir Jivanji Modi, Mr. Justice James and Dr. S. N. Sen, Calcutta. Various interesting papers were read.

Sir Jadunath Sarkar, President of the Commission, referred to keen awakening in Indian States as to the need of exploring the past achievements of their ruling dynasties and the history of their territory by securing authentic basis of facts which would be acceptable to historians abroad.

CULTURAL NEXUS BETWEEN INDIA AND STATES.

Nearly all the great States, he said, had sent their delegates to the Annual Meeting. As a lifelong student of Indian history he hoped that cultural nexus thus began between British and indigenous India would be perfected to the benefit of both sides. As an illustration he mentioned the recent examination of the only portion of Peshwas' Daftar, Poona which had revealed vast and virgin field for research in India and in which both British India and Deccan States could most usefully co-operate.

In the afternoon, His Excellency the Governor of Bihar and Orissa formally opened the Historical Exhibition in the presence of a large and distinguished gathering. The members of the Commission were entertained at tea by Sir Mohamad Fakhruddin, Education Minister, Bihar and Orissa Government.—A. P.

TRIAL OF KHARAG SINGH.

—:o:—

"He Enlisted Gurkhas For The Congress"

POLICE OFFICER'S EVIDENCE.

NEW DELHI, Dec. 22.

Mr. R. Stott, Government Examiner of Questioned Documents, appeared as a prosecution witness before Mr. Isar, City Magistrate, in the case against Kharag Bahadur Singh. He examined some documents alleged to have been signed by the accused, but could not compare them with the genuine initials of the accused as the latter refused to give any specimen in court.

ENLISTED GURKHAS FOR CONGRESS.

Mr. Ramprasad of Dehra Dun, Intelligence Department, gave some details about the political activities of the accused in Dehra Dun. He said that the accused had been carrying on propaganda there and enlisted Gurkhas for the Congress.

Laskari Das corroborated the evidence of the previous witness. Gopal Singh, Sub-Inspector, read some documents in Gurkhi's language but could not decipher them well. One of the letters he read in the Court was signed by Kharag Singh wherein the writer had directed the addressee to communicate all letters in future to Sjt. Deshbandhu Director of the daily "Tej".

The case was adjourned till 2nd January.—A. P.

Development Of Palestine Ignored ?

—:o:—

ALLEGATION AGAINST SIR H. SAMUEL

LONDON, Dec. 23.

Jerusalem.—Although the Arab reply to the Palestine White Paper has not yet been issued, a local Arab paper publishes "introduction" to it, which is splashed in the Hebrew press. The introduction accuses the former High Commissioner, Sir Herbert Samuel of a policy aiming at the establishment of a Jewish national home instead of the development of Palestine. The Arab reply, it is reported, rejects any form of co-operation with the Jews, declaring that peace cannot be established until the demands for an independent Government are fulfilled.—Reuter.

THE LATE MR. C. S. DEOLE'S MEMORIAL

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The Hon. Secretaray, Bombay D. C. Co-operative Memorial has issued the following Note:—

The Bombay Divisional Co-operative Institute has issued appeals for donation to the Fund started by its Central Board to perpetuate the memory of their President, the late Mr. C. S. Deole who died on 21st December 1927.

While the shape and form the Memorial should take is dependent on the generosity of the Donors, it is considered necessary that they should be aware of the activities of Mr. Deole in the cause of Co-operative movement with which he was very closely connected.

Mr. Deole belong to Nagaon in Kolaba District and was born in 1874. After passing his B.A. Degree Examination he served as a teacher in the Nutan Marathi Vidyalaya at Poona for some time and in 1906 he joined the Servants of India Society and devoted himself to the services of the country. In this Society he studied economics and was considered as one of the experts in that subject.

For the readers outside India he used to contribute articles to foreign joursals. On tthe subject of Indian problems his confidence in National advancement through development of co-operative association induced him to take active part in this movement in the Presidency, and he was thus instrumental (in a greater degree) in starting the Sarmitra Co-operative Credit Society. He was President of the Daxini Branmins Co-operative Credit Society for many years and at the time of his death he was President of the Girgaum District Co-operative Institute and the Bombay Divisional Co-operative Institute, as also a member of the Executive Committee of the Provincial Co-operative Institute and of the Provincial Co-operative Council.

He was also connected with the Hindu Co-operative Housing Society and the Indian Economic Society of which he was a Secretary. His evidence before the Fiscal Committee is well known to the public.

There are various other activities to the credit of Mr. Deole and they will be too many to enumerate. His last service to humanity was in connection with the sympathetic visits he paid to Gujarat, Kathewad and Sindh during the flood and the management of a Food Relief Fund he had undertaken inspite of his scattered health. This last sojourn in an atmosphere likely to affect even a person of sound physique had its effect on his health when some time after his return to Bombay Mr. Deole was confined to bed and breathed his last on 21st December 1927 in the same illness.

Some of these important incidents in the life of Mr. Deole will possibly be sufficient to his admirers and friends to appreciate his services and it is hoped that those approached for the funds will contribute liberally towards the proposed memorial and perpetuate the memory of one of the beloved friends and sons of India.

FIGHTING IN CHINA

—:o:—

Govt. Troops Capture Tungku

2,000 COMMUNISTS KILLED

LONDON, Dec. 22.

Nanking.—It is learned that Government troops on 19th December, after two days' severe fighting, captured the city of Tungku in South Kiangsi, which, in the past two years, had been an impregnable stronghold of the notorious Red leader Chuteh (who was educated in Europe). 2,000 Communists were killed. Government troops, whose losses were slight, destroyed the premises occupied by the "Soviet Government" and other Communist organisations and released 500 captives held as hostages by the Reds. Government bombing planes pursued Communists who fled towards the South.—Reuter.

"MALAVIYAJI DAY" IN BELGAUM

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(Fro mA Correspondent.)

BELGAUM, Dec. 21.

As it was previously announced that the Flag Salutation was to take place on Sunday at Malaviyaji Chowk and a citizen's procession was to start at 6-30 a.m., the citizens of Belgaum met early morning at Chri Maruthi temple and formed a procession which after parading some important streets came to the chowk at 8 a.m. and saluted the trio-colour Flag which was unfurled by Sjt. D. V. Belvi, the leading lawyer of the city and also an ex-M.L.A.

In unfurling the flag, Sjt. Belvi made a short speech befitting the occasion, paid a great tribute to Pundit Malaviyaji and prayed for his speedy recovery from illness. Then Mr. Puranik dwelt on the out-standing qualities of Malaviyaji and impressed on the audience how recent happening in the country had revolutionised the Pundit]i's outlook.

Before the audience dispersed two vatches of Satyagrahis started a Prabhat Pherry in defiance of the order of the District Magistrate and solemnly marched from amidst the crowd with songs and slogans. They paraded some streets. They have not been arrested.

BABU RAJENDRA PRASAD RELEASED

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(From A Correspondent.)

PATNA, Dec. 22.

Babu Rajendraprasad was released on Saturday evening from the Hazaribagh Jail after undergoing six months' imprisonment.

AMRAOTI CLOTH SHOPKEEPERS STAND BY CONGRESS.

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(From a Correspondent.)

AMRAOTI, Dec. 20.

A meeting of cloth merchants was held yesterday night. A resolution was passed that no one should sell foreign cloth upto April 15. A fine of Rs. 51 was imposed on defaulters, the money if recovered to go to the Congress Committee.

Liquor picketing will soon begin in Amraoti.

STRONG ACTION, NO CURE FOR NATIONALISM.

—:o:—

Viceroy's Post-Prandial Speech At Calcutta.

(Continued from Page 7.)

Government as repressive, the enemy of all true progress and national feeling. In answer to this charge, the policy of Government has so often been made plain that I must ask forgiveness for restating it once again. The fact that civil disobedience claims to rest upon a harmless gospel of negation has not prevented its rapid development in practice into a positive challenge to the constituted Government, and a menace to the good order of the whole body politic. Sir, those who summoned from the deep this spirit of law-breaking in support of a so-called non-violent movement, cannot escape responsibility when their gospel had led ill-balanced minds to have resort to methods of violent terrorism of which you have had experience in Calcutta and Bengal during the last few weeks, in such crimes as the murders of Mr. Lowman, Inspector Tairini Charan Mukerji and lastly Colonel Simpson. It is always within the power of reckless miscreants to take the lives of their fellow men and to inflict untold pain and sorrow upon those who held those lives dearer than their own. But action of this kind will not deter men who know their duty from its performance any more than it will deflect on one side or the other the judgment of those with whom rests the responsibility for considering and framing the political structure of the future. I know full well how deep and how bitter is the resentment which such happenings excite in the hearts of all loyal citizens, and there is not one of us here who can for a moment, forget the strain that they impose, most of all upon the people. I should like to express here publicly my sense of the great debt that Government owes as to the police generally, so particulalrly to Mr. Graig and Sir Charles Tegart himself, only lately the object of one of these criminal attempts, for the example of steadiness wisdom and gallantry they have set to the forces that they have the honour to serve under them and of which they have the honour to be chiefs. If repression means the determination to resist this menace, Government readily plead guilty to the charge, for no Government worthy of the name could do otherwise, but if by repression our critics mean that Government desire by any action they have beer forced to take to strangle national aspirations or to obstruct India's constitutional advance, then I say that no such charge can be levelled against those who were responsible for commenting upon Sir John Simon's Report as we did in the Reforms Despatch of the Government of India published a few weeks ago. In that despatch we made no attempt to underestimate the force of the political currents influencing Indian thought and we recorded our view that in the future relationship between Great Britain and India the time has definitely come for the relation of partnership to supersede that of subordination. That is a step surely of deep significance to those who reflect on the past relations of the two countries, bolder than some of our critics might have thought wise and far-reaching in its implications. I have seen it said in many quarters that the actual proposals made by the Government of India do not in fact translate this view into practical reality. That criticism, I believe, to be based upon an imperfect appreciation of the manner in which such arrangements as we foreshadowed might with goodwill on both sides be expected in practice to operate.

It seemed to us, moreover, of fundamental importance to examine in detail how provision might be made for the collaboration of the two partners in a form that historically and constitutionally would for the first time endow India with that political entity that has been the antecedent condition of all self-governing institutions throughout the Empire. On the forms of machinery best suited to our purpose opinions will be many. We claim no monopoly of wisdom and there may well be other means by which this object can be achieved. I was much gratified to hear what you, Sir, said as to the Round Table Conference now sitting in London, of which we have all watched the progress with close attention and with earnest prayers that it may win success. Since that Conference assembled the general setting of the picture has been greatly changed by the desire shown by representatives of both British India and the States to launch the new constitution in the form of an All-India Federation. It would not be proper for me, nor indeed is it possible for any of us while discussions are still proceeding, to pronounce upon the merits of the plan on which the Conference has been engaged. We all know how grave are the difficulties that have to overcome, but I am certain that if and when their labours reach agreed conclusions, possibly in a form different from that which many of us on such information as we possessed had supposed to be immediately within the reach of practical constitution building, we shall all desire to give the conclusions full and most sympathetic consideration, realising how truly His Majesty described the issues that hang upon these deliberations as of momentous kind.

MONUMENT OF BRITISH RULE.

On behalf of my Government I can readily say that any scheme which will adequately meet the various facts of which we have to take account and will satisfy the main principles by which we believe the problem to be governed, is assured in advance of no grudging reception at our hands. More than once I have expressed the opinion that given a spirit of mutual accommodation, there is no reason why it should pass our powers to reach agreement. Agreement, however, will not be reached by the cold of reason alone and to warm and fire our imagination we need to fix our gaze steadily upon the entrancing picture of an India spontaneously and gladly claiming her full share of Imperial responsibility and privileges, as a co-partner in the common heritage of the British Commonwealth. With India resolving her own internal difficulties and this vision before my eyes, I desire to see Great Britain freely extending her trust to Indian rulers, statesmen and people who, in return, would not less freely offer to Great Britain any constitutional securities that in the early days of the new arrangements might promise to strengthen that trust and understanding. Upon that basis only can constructive work satisfactorily proceed and without it our castles will all be castles in the air. The history of British relations with India in the past is a monument to the co-operation of two peoples in commerce and in administration. Changing forms of Government will not lessen the need for each nation to rely upon the other for those qualities which on either side have contributed to a long and prospering partnership. I most earnestly trust that the same mutual good sense and capacity for seeing the problem from the other follows point of view will now stand us all in good stead and in years to come permit each and every community that is interested in this great land of India to look back on their work at a difficult time and say that it was good.—A. P.

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